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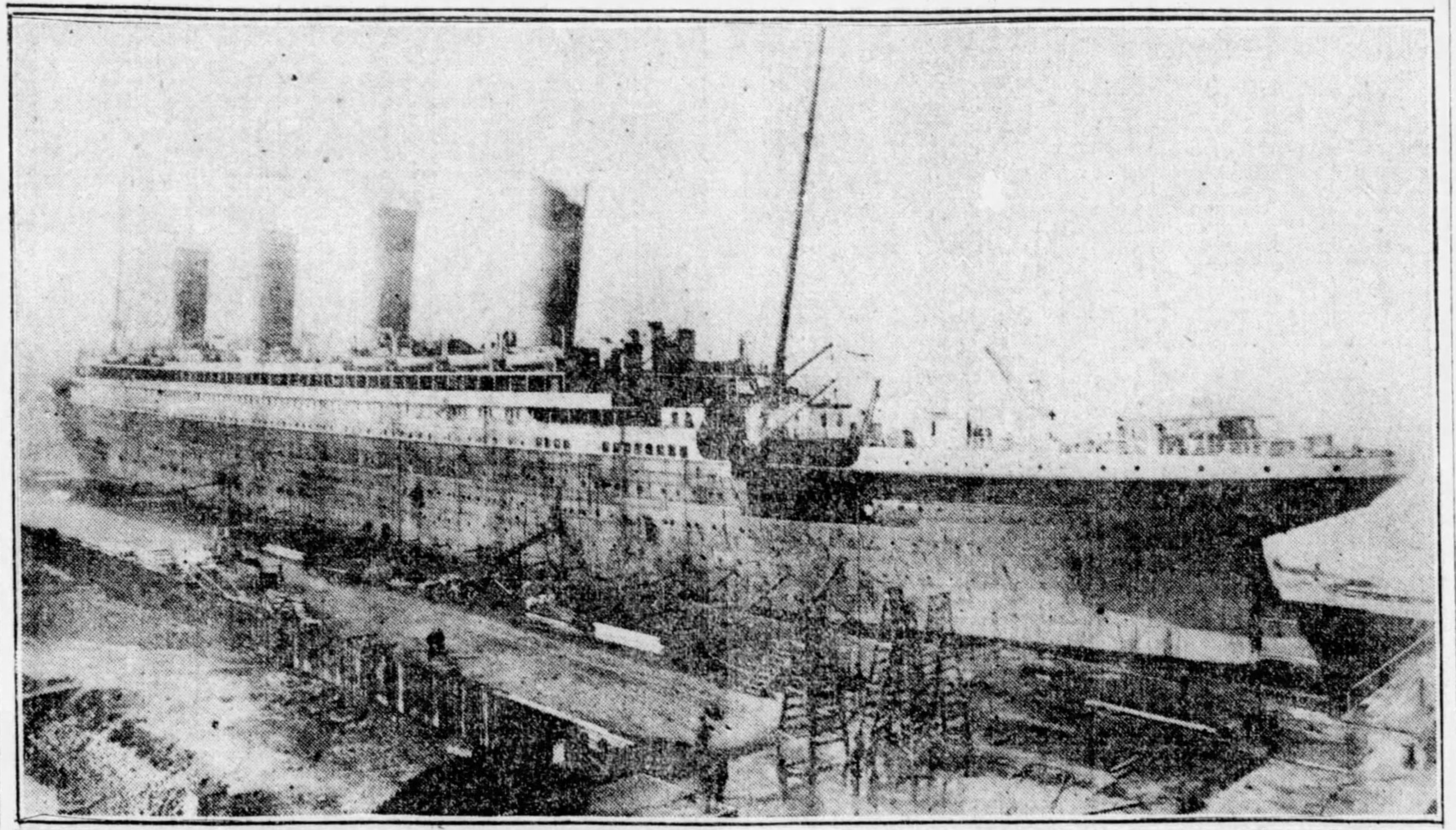
Mammoth Steamship Which Sank on Her Maiden Trip



The above is a view of the Titanic as she appeared at the docks in Southampton—Collided with an iceberg off the coast of Newfoundland, about 1,500 miles east of New York, Sunday night, April 14—1,341 lives are believed to have been lost—One of the most appalling marine disasters in the history of all time.

The Purchase Price

by EMERSON HOUGH

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CHAPTER XVIII.

On Parole.

In this strange house party, a truce s tactly agreed. It seemed suffi nt that the future for the time ould take care of itself. Dunwody's ury left Clayton practically leader the Missourians. His party gravi ed toward him, while opposite sat e two prisoners, Carlisle and Kam rer, composed and silent, now and en exchanging a glance with each her, but making no spoken com nt.

Dunwody, in his own room, was king into the seriousness of his ury, with the old trapper Eleazar, ce more summoned as readiest phy ian. Eleazar shook his head when had stripped off the first bloody ndages from the limb. "She'll been oke," was his dictum. "She's ben d broke. We mus' have docteur on." For half an hour the old man d the best he could, cleansing and bandaging.

"We mus' have docteur!" complained he, mindful of Jamieson, far away, sy with cases as bad as this.

For half an hour or so Josephine mained in her own room above, hav g done all she could to establish me sort of order. All at once to her ained senses there seemed to flash me apprehension of a coming dan r. She rose, tiptoed to her door, oked down. A moment later she rned, and caught up an old pistol hich hung on the wall near the door the narrow hallway. Silently and iftly she stepped forward to the ad of the stair.

What she saw now was this: Car le and Kammerer, themselves now med with weapons carelessly left in e lower hall, had passed unnoticed om the dining-room, and now were ptoeing down the hall toward the oor of Dunwody's apartment. Clay n and his men, dulled with loss of eep, had allowed them to leave the ain room, and these two, soldiers by aining, had resolved to turn the bles and take possession of the ace. Their plans were at the point success. They had almost reached e door of Dunwody's room, weapons hand, when from above they heard sharp command.

"Halt, there!" a woman cried to em.

They turned and looked up, arrest by the unmistakable quality in the nes. They saw her leaning against e baluster of the stair, one arm und tightly to her side, the other sting a revolver barrel along the luster and glancing down it with a arless eye. She took a step or two wer down the stair, sliding the eapon with her. "What are you do g there?" she demanded.

A half-humorous twist came to the outh of Carlisle. He answered quiet as he raised a hand for silence:

"Just about what you might expect to do. We're trying to take care ourselves. But how about your lf? I thought you were with us, adam. I had heard that you—"

"Come," she answered, lowering the eapon and stepping swiftly down e stairs. "Come outside, where we n talk."

The three now passed out the open ont door to the wide gallery, which in the dim twilight untenanted. ammerer kept his eyes still on the uzzle of the revolver. Carlisle laugh . "That's right, Kammerer," said e. "Be careful when a woman gets e drop on you. She'll shoot quick than a man, because she doesn't now any better. I don't doubt you d a reason for stopping us, Madam," id he; "but what?—that puzzles e."

"How came you here?" she demand . "You left me. I don't know any ing about what's going on. I'm all sea."

"So are we all, Madam. But I'll you all I know. I left you for veral reasons. I knew my main er nd with you was done. My post is t beyond, up the Missouri. I was my way there when I got orders take you with me, as you know. I ncluded to drop off and send a tele aphic report to Washington, and ask consent to go on out to my st. I saw your note to Dunwody. ou had then chosen a new jailer. I ought, since he was better known this country than myself, your rep tation would be safer in his hands an mine. But as soon as I left, I egan to think it over, and I resolved follow after you, not as a jailer, ut as a friend. I met a little party northern men, going out to the ansas country; and I knew Lieuten nt Kammerer here at St. Louis. We l thought alike. That girl yonder leaded so hard that we took her on ith us, at Cairo. She was bound to et away. When we tied up for the ight, above St. Genevieve, we were ttacked by these Misosurians here. I ad intended to leave the boat, for ow I knew where you were. Lily old me you were taken—handled udely—like a slave—that you— ell then, I knew it was Dunwody.

"Of course, I was going to kill im. In the night none of us knew ho made up the party that fired on . There were half a dozen men illed, more than that many wound , and we are prisoners here, as you . I suppose that's about all. But hen, good God! Madam, why break our attempt to escape? Aren't ou with us? And how did you get urt?"

She told him, simply, there had een accident.

"Are you of the revolutionists, adam?" demanded the big German uddenly.

"Yes!" she wheeled upon him. "I from Europe. I am for liberty."

"Come then," said Kammerer, etly reaching out and taking ay the revolver from her hand. We're friends. How came you to be this country, here?"

She smiled at him bitterly. "Because my zeal. There were powers who nted me out of Washington. Ask aptain Carlisle as to that. But this n I met later on the boat, as you know. He—brought me here—as you have heard!"

"It iss outrage!" broke in Kammerer. "It iss crime!"

"We'll call him to account," interrupted Carlisle. "Why did you stop us? We'd have killed h'm the next minute. I'll kill him yet."

"I was afraid you would kill him," she said simply.

"Well, why not? What has he done to us—our men—to you?"

"I could not see it done."

"You'll see worse done. We'll do it yet. You must not stand in our way." His hand closed over his own revolver butt, and he made a half motion forward.

"No!" she said, and stepped before him.

Carlisle would have put her aside. "What do you mean? They'll be out here in a minute—we'll have to fight if they catch us here. Do you want to see us killed? Quick! Out of the way!" His voice, raucous in anger, rasped at her ears, low as it was pitched.

"No," she still replied. "Let me do the thinking. Keep quiet! I'll get you out. There's been blood enough shed now."

"You are magnificent, Madam!" said Carlisle. "But you are visionary. Get out of our way. I claim him. Leave him to me."

"No, I claim him myself. Leave him to me!"

"In God's name, what next!" exclaimed the young northerner bitterly. "Are we all mad? Haven't you had trouble enough already with this man? You don't make yourself clear. What do you want of him?"

"I'm entirely clear about it myself. I can't get away from here now, but I'm safe here now. For all of you to stay would mean trouble, certainly. If those men knew you were planning escape there would be more men killed. But you don't belong here. Very well. I'm obliged to stay for a time. So, I'm just going to parole you two. You're free to go if you like!"

Carlisle turned toward the big German, Kammerer, and broke into a laugh. "Did you ever see anything like this?" he demanded. But the assent of the other shone in his eyes.

"The lady hass right," he said. "What she said iss wise, if it can be done."

"But, Madam, what will become of you?" said Carlisle at last. Her answer was instant. She turned back to the door.

"Judge Clayton!" she called out, loud and clear. "Mr. Yates! All of you, come here!"

The inner doors opened, and they ran out at her call. Some of them had been asleep, leaning back in their chairs against the wall. The confusion of their approach now aroused all the house. There appeared also the tall form of Dunwody himself, leaning on a rifle barrel for a crutch. All these paused in the hall or on the gallery, close to the great door. Dunwody's frown was unmistakable enough, when he saw the three grouped outside, the two prisoners armed.

"There's beer plotting here!" he cried. "What's up? Get your arms, men! Cover them, quick!"

"Wait!" said Carlisle quietly. "We're armed, and we've got you covered." His weapon and that of Kammerer shone gray in the half light. Dunwody threw himself against the doorpost w'th a growl of anger.

"You've been plotting against us!" he said to Josephine grimly. "Well!"

"You are unjust, as usual, Sir," said Carlisle hotly. "On the contrary, she just kept us from killing you—which by all the rights of God and man we ought to have done—and will do, some day."

"What do you mean?" demanded Dunwody dully. "You—she saved—"

"It iss the truth," assented Kammerer, in his turn. "It wass the lady who hass saved you. She hass spoken for peace and not for bloodshed. You owe to her your life."

"My life!" he said, turning toward her. "You—"

"I've assumed command here," interrupted Josephine calmly. "I've paroled these gentlemen."

"Indeed!" said Dunwody sarcastically. "That's very nice, for them!"

She went on unperturbed. "I'm going to set them free. Judge Clayton and Mr. Jones and you others, too, must go on home. You will have to surrender to the courts. These men are going to leave the state. All of you must disperse—at once."

"And you yourself—" began Dunwody grimly; "what do you plan?"

"I remain. I am a hostage. It will now be known where I am. You will be responsible for me, now. I fancy that will suit Washington as well as to detain Captain Carlisle as my jailer any longer. If I thought I needed him, I would not let him go. We are all of us going to be under parole, don't you see?"

"Is it your wish that we should give parole in these circumstances, Dunwody?" Judge Clayton himself smiled rather sardonically.

"I don't see why not, after all," said Dunwody, at length, slowly. "I don't see why that isn't about as wise as anything we can do. The law will do the rest of this work, and we must all be ready for it, as she says. Only one thing, gentlemen, before we part. As to this young lady here, I'll kill the first man, friend or foe, who raises a breath against her. Do I make myself plain? Put down your guns, then. I won't turn any man away, not even an enemy. Have you eaten, gentlemen? Are you rested enough to go tonight?"

An hour later clattering hoofs once more resounded along the Tallwoods road.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Enemy.

Leaning against the pillar of the gallery, Dunwody watched them all, old friends, late foes, depart. Josephine St. Auban stood not far away. He turned to her, and her gaze fell upon his face, now haggard and gaunt. He had ridden 60 miles since the previous sun, half the distance wounded as he was; had been without sleep for 36 hours, without food for almost as long, and now was suffering with an aggravated wound.

"You are ill," she said to him impulsively. "You're badly hurt?"

"Aren't you glad to see me suffer?" he asked grimly.

"I am not glad to see any one suffer."

"Well, never mind about me. But now, you, yourself. Didn't I tell you to go to your room and rest?"

She was pale, the corners of her mouth were drawn, her eyes were duller. Neither had she slept. She also suffered, even now. Yet her courage matched his own. She smiled.

"It makes me crawl, all the way through, to see a woman hurt that way. Why did you try to climb out of that window? You weren't walking in your sleep."

"I was trying to get away from you. I thought you were coming. I thought I heard you—at the door." She looked him full in the face, searching it for sign of guilt, of confusion. "Was it not enough?" she added.

The frown on his face only deepened. "That was not true," said he. "I never came to your door. It was Sally you heard. I'll confess—I sent her, to get away those—those clothes you saw. I didn't want—you to see them."

"I believe you!" she said, low, as if she spoke to herself. "Yes, I understand now."

"Why don't you say I'm lying to you?"

"Because you are not lying. Because you tell me the truth, and I know it. I was mistaken."

"How do you know? Why forgive me? I don't want you to forgive me. You don't understand the madness—"

"What hope could there be in a particular madness such as that?" He could see her eyes turned on him steadily. He turned away, sighing.

"I am degraded forever."

"Tell me," she flashed out upon him suddenly; "what did you think then of me, there on the boat? How did you dare—"

"I don't think I had any conclusion—I only wanted you. I just couldn't think of your going away, that was all. I'd never seen a woman like you. I'll never hope to se another your equal in all my life. And you sent for me, told me to come, said you needed help. I didn't know what you were. But I didn't care what you were, either. I don't care now. Your past might be what you liked, you might be what you are not, and it would make no difference to me. I wanted you. I'll never in all my life cease to want you. Who you are or what you are is nothing to me.

"But what is the right thing to do now?" he resumed, after a time. "Parole? Hostage? I don't need to tell you I'm the prisoner now. My future, my character, are absolutely in your hands. The fact that I have insulted a woman can be proved. It is with you, what revenge you will take. As a lawyer, I point out to you that the courts ore open. You easily can obtain redress there against Warville Dunwody. And your relatives or friends will of course hold me accountable."

"Then you fear me?"

"No. What comes, comes. I am afraid of no one in the world but my own self. I fear only the dread of facing life—of looking about me here, in my own home, and not seeing, not hearing you.

"But you haven't told me what you wish," he added; raising his eyes at last; "nor what you intend to do. Tell me, when will your lawyers call on me?"

"Never at all,' she answered, at last.

"What do you mean?" he demanded. "To set me quit so easily? Oh, no."

"Never fear. You shall pay me ransom, and heavily."

"Ransom? Parole? Hostages? How do you mean?"

"What ransom you pay me must be out of yourself, out of your own character. I shall exact it a hundredfold, in shame, in regret, of you. Do you hold any of that ready to pay your debtor?"

He shook his head. "No, I'll never regret. But you don't know me, do you? My fortune is adequate."

"So is mine," she rejoined. "I could perhaps buy some of your property, if it were for sale. But I want more than money of you."

"Who are you?" demanded he suddenly, reverting to the old puzzle regarding her.

A sadness came upon her averted face. "Only a bit of flotsam on the human wave. How small we all are, any of us! And there's so much to be done!"

Half stumbling, he shifted his position, leaning his weight against the tall pillar of the gallery. He could see her plainly. In the light from the hall half her features were now thrown into Rembrandt lighting. The roll of dark hair framed her face, highbred, aristocratic, yet wholly human and sweet. Gravity sat on all her features; a woman for thought, said they. A woman for dreams; so declared the fineness of brow and temple and cheek and chin, the hand which, lifted now for an instant, lingered at her throat. But a woman for love! so said every throb of the pulse of the man regarding her. And now, most of all, pity of her just because she was woman was the thought first in his soul. Already he was beginning to pay, and as she had said!

"You don't answer me," said he at length, gently. "I can imagine your ambitions, but I don't learn enough of you."

"No," said she, with a deep breath. "As you said, we part, each with secrets untold. To you, I am of no consequence. Very well. I was born, no matter where, but free and equal to yourself, I fancy. I came here in the pursuit of life and liberty, and of the days of my remaining unhappiness. I suppose this must be your answer."

"You speak, at least, as though you had studied life—and history."

"I have lived. And I have seen some history made—for a cause, sir, for a great cause. Men will fight for that again, here, on this soil, not under man-made laws, but under a higher and greater law. You love my body. You do not love my mind. I love them both. Yes, I am a student of the law. Humanity! Is it not larger than we? Is this narrow, selfish life of yours all you can see—of life—of this law?"

"Yes," saild Dunwody, grinning painfully. "I reckon maybe it was one of those 'higher law' abolitionists that shot me!"

"Shot? What do you mean?" Forgetting philosophy, she turned swiftly. Yet even as she spoke she now for the first time caught sight of the dark-rimmed rent in his trousers leg, noted the uneasy fashion in which he held his weight.

"No one told me you were hurt—I thought you only tired, or perhaps bruised by some accident—when you fell, in there."

"No, shot," he replied. "Shot right in here, through the edge of the bone. When I tripped and fell, there in the hall, I broke the bone short off—it was only nicked at first."

"And you have been standing here, talking to me, with that?" She stepped to him swiftly and placerd a hand under his arm. "You must go in. Come. Can you walk?"

Through his nerves, racked as they were, there swept a flood of joy, more sweet than that of any drug. He could see the brown hair about her ears, see the round of her neck, the curve of her body as she bent to aid him, putting her free arm under his, forgetful of everything in her woman's wish to allay suffering, to brood, to protect, to increase life. They passed through the door toward the foot of the stairs. Here she turned to him.

"The pain is very great?" she inquired.

"The pain at thinking of your going away is very great," he answered. One hand on the newel post, he bent down his head on his arm for an instant. "Oh, you're making me pay!" he groaned. But the next moment he turned on her defiantly. "I'll not learn! If this was the only way for me to meet you, then I'll not regret a single thing I've done. I'll not! I'll not! I'll not pay! It all comes back to me, just what I said before. What couldn't we do together? I need you—I need you!"

"You must go to your room. You've been standing for an hour."

"But I've been with you. I can't hope for another hour like this. You'll be leaving me. But I'd live the hour over again—in hell with you!"

"I told you, when we gave parole, that I would exact my price of you, in regret, in remorse."

"You shall not have it in regret, I'll not regret. But I'm paying! See, I'm telling you you may go, that you must go—away from me."

(To Be Continued.)

Is Religious Faith Declining?

New York Times.

The Republican Club of the city of New York, of which Otto T. Bannard, a member of Yale Corporation and once candidate for mayor of New York, is president, has just done the unusual thing of having religious leaders, half a dozen bodies, before one of its meetings to discuss the question of religious faith, whether it is advancing or declining, and in either event what is the effect upon the republic, and upon the people. It seems to take sides in one case, for it asked the speakers whom it invited, to say, if they could, what is the remedy if it be found that faith is declining.

Singularly, so the club members thought, representatives of the Catholic church, which reports progress in America as it does nowhere else, ventured opinions that religious faith is declining, while Protestant leaders, whose bodies have been said to be not supported as formerly, were without exception hopeful. One gave significant data exactly contradicting statements made by Catholics concerning conditions in colleges, and another inquired why the question were not reversed and so read, not "Is Religious Faith Declining? " but "Is Religious Faith Advancing?"

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, writing because too ill to attend in person, assumed faith to be declining, and gave as reason the lack of religious instruction in the public schools. A Dominican priest decried German influence in American universities, which he said tore leaves out of the Bible, and taught philosophy instead of Christianity. The moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly this year, Rev. John F. Carson, said he had recently completed a tour among American universities, not Presbyterian merely, but all, and read data showing that 52 per cent of students are church members, while even larger proportions attend Bible class instruction regularly. These figures, far in advance of any former years, are for state universities.

The moderator of the Congregational national council, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Bishop Greer of New York, the Men and Religion campaign leader, Fred B. Smith, and others spoke to the same effect. A Jewish rabbi deplored the falling away of Jews, and Moderator Boynton criticised college graduates, who, after receiving the best training the state can give them turn individualists, go in for higher things and refuse to help labor, politics or Christianity to solve any of the pressing problems. All were agreed, however, that faith is advancing, and none in more positive terms than Bishop Greer, who pointed out the leadership of Jesus Christ, and his acceptance as such by all bodies to the sinking of all differences. Nearly all of the speakers instanced the fact that a political club, having in its membership 1,950 men, some of them foremost men of the nation, giving a whole afternoon to such discussion, is itself proof that there is larger and not smaller degree of religious faith, or at any rate belief that such faith is needed to solve American problems.

Herodotus a Muckraker.

Herodotus.

Such as believe the tales of the Egyptians credible are free to accept them for history. For my own part, I propose to myself throughout my whole work faithfully to record the traditions of the several nations. The Egyptians maintain that Ceres and Bacchus preside in the realms below. They were also the first to broach the opinion that the soul of man is immortal, and that when the body dies it enters into the form of an animal which is born at the moment, thence passing on from one animal into another until it has circled through the forms of all the creatures which tenant the earth, the water and the air; after which it enters again a human frame, and is born anew. The whole period of the transmigration is (they say) three thousand years. There are Greek writers—some of an earlier, some of a later date—who have borrowed this doctrine from the Egyptians, and put it forward as their own. I could mention their names, but I abstain from doing so.

Paganism's Last Stand.

From Reisner's "The Egyptian Conception of Immortality."

Of the nations which have contributed to the direct stream of civilization, Egypt and Mesopotamia are at present believed to be the oldest. The chronological dispute as to the relative antiquity of the two countries is of minor importance; for while in Babylonia the historical material is almost entirely scriptural, in Egypt we know the handicrafts, the weapons, the arts, and, to a certain extent, the religious beliefs of the race up to a period when it was just emerging from the Stone Age. In a word, Egypt presents the most ancient race whose manner of life is known to man. From the beginning of its history—that is, from about 4500 B. C.—we can trace the development of a religion one of whose most prominent elements was a promise of a life after death. It was still a great religion when the Christian doctrine of immortality was enunciated. In the early centuries of the Christian era it seemed almost possible that the worship of Osiris and Isis might become the religion of the classical world; and the last stand made by civilized paganism against Christianity was in the temple of Isis at Philae on the sixth century after Christ.

Big Work for Woman Artist.

Mrs. Lillian Wade, a woman in the Royal College of Art at Kensington, is engaged on a frieze to be placed in the library of Henry Cavendish Bentinck at his county seat in Derbyshire. When completed it will measure 75 feet in length and 4 feet in width and is modeled in low relief, said to be a very difficult art. The subjects are taken from the Middle Ages, a large part of the screen being taken up with a battle scene. She studied in the school of art at Hanley, one of the ugly "five towns" of which Arnold Benett writes in his novels. She has won medals from the Royal College of Art where she now works.

He Saw Pompeii Destroyed.

Perhaps the most famous descriptions of the destruction of Pompeii by Vesuvius in the year 79 are the letters of Pliny the Younger. Both he and his uncle, Pliny the elder, were near Pompeii at the time the city was destroyed, but Pliny the Elder, venturing too close to the scene, was killed. It is only in recent years that this city, which had been buried for centuries, was uncovered by the Italian government. Now the traveler can walk through the old streets of Pomell.

War Not the Worst Calamity

Sydney Brooks.

Harper's Weekly.

The six leading powers of Europe are between them spending some $1,500,000,000 dollars a year on naval and military armaments. And not only is there no prospect of this sum diminishing, but there is every prospect of its being increased. One might speculate forever on the significance and consequence of this amaing phenomenon. All the pacificists and most social reformers make it one of the main objects of their attack. In any statement of the ecenomic case against war this prodigious burden of unproductive expenditure holds a foremost place. And it is a burden that falls, as in the last resort all taxation falls, upon the poorer classes.

Yet it cannot be said that these factors have as yet produced any definite results. They influence all governments more or less, but they have not yet succeeded in converting one; and their effect on opinion at large is at present inappreciable. The mass of mankind at this moment, no doubt, vaguely believe in the coming of a time when war shall have ceased and when the common sense and the conscience of humanity will look back on it much as we look back on slavery.

But they have not yet made up their minds to regard war as by any means the worst of calamities, or peace as necessarily the highest of blessings, or armaments as the most unendurable of national burdens. On these and kindred topics, chiefly because of the facility with which they lend themselves to "popular" discussion, a great deal of unthinking and wholly unhistorical nonsense is talked and written.

The function of war in shaping national evolution and character has yet to be determined; peace by itself and unrelated to justice seems to most people a conception more debilitating than inspiring; and among the disadvantages of an effective national existence in the modern world there are many that are both morally and economically far more harmful and oppressive than those of defense. Some of the advocates of peace seem to think that the case against war is complete when they have detailed the horrors of a battle field and added up the moneys lavished on armaments that are obsolete almost as soon as they are finished. You might as well condemn painting by holding up an artist's palette to the unjudging public gaze.

There are a dozen features in our social and industrial system that not only cost more lives, but infinitely more in misery and degradation, than war and that are wholly destitute of those fortifying and clarifying qualities, which, so long as friction and trial brace character, will always redeem the visible brutalities of armed conflict. A world without strife might be a world not only without strength, but predestined to anaemia and decay, and a reign of universal peace might prove, in fact, to be a reign of universal despotism. War has gone on continuously from the gray beginning of things, and may, for all we know, be an essential part of the basic law of all life. It will cease for the great majority of mankind only when there has been a radical revolution in the instincts of humanity, or when some power bestrides the earth like an incredibly vaster Roman empire.

The Vanity Box

by ALICE STUYVESANT

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CHAPTER XXII.

"Miss Ricardo," Nora said after dinner, "I want very much to speak to Ian at once. I must speak to him!"

Terry looked doubtful. "But if you're so afraid of his being discovered—" she began.

Nora cut her short. "I know. You will think I'm never sure of my own mind. And of course when I begged you to let me carry out this plan, I told you I didn't mean ever to see him alone. You were simply an angel to take pity on me, and allow us this chance of being near each other for a few days, so that we might try to arrange for the future, and I oughtn't to take advantage of your goodness. You mustn't be drawn into trouble through us, whatever comes. Ian says that, and I feel it as much as he. But— I must talk to him alone tonight."

"Would it do if we sent, and had him come to the door here as if taking orders for tomorrow?" Terry asked. "Or perhaps he might come inside for five or six minutes, without its being thought odd, even by curious persons. I could go into my own room while you spoke together."

"I thought you would be angelic enough to suggest something like that," said Nora. "But you see that might involve you, if harm came of it, and I don't believe Ian would consent, even if I would. While you were in your room—just while the waiter was clearing the table, I scribbled a few words in pencil, and sent them off. I told Ian to meet me in the garden at the back of the hotel, at a quarter past ten."

"Then I think you were very imprudent," exclaimed Terry. "As for involving me, that doesn't matter." She was tempted to add that her complicity in the plan of disguse had already involved in the affair; but she would not point this out to the girl, who did not realize it fully.

"Oh, wait, dear Miss Ricardo, before you've made up your mind, until I've explained a little more," Nora pleaded. "I thought I could run down soon and sit on the balcony. Then, after awhile, say about ten, I could go into the garden and walk about as if to take a little exercise before bedtime. You see, is will be just too late for many people to be about and too early for it to look odd that I should be out of doors, especially if I'd been sitting for awhile on the balcony already. Then, I don't need to speak with Ian more than three or four minutes. I've thought it all over, and there can't be any danger, can there—in a place like this? I begin to feel now that there's nobody watching us. I believe we've thrown off suspicion."

"There's probably no real danger. Still, I don't like it," said Terry.

"Neither do I like it," answered the girl. "But it's a choice between evils. And it's too late to change. Ian must had my note a long time, and he may not be in his hotel. I shall have to go, you see."

"I suppose so," agreed Terry.

"Have I abused your kindness?" asked Nora, looking so lovely and so miserable that Terry's heart melted completely.

She had been caught by the romance of the strange plan the girl had proposed. And because her own first and last love had been broken abruptly and cruelly, when she was about Nora Verney's age, her sympathy with Nora in her tragic separation from her lover was almost morbidly intense. Terry had not received many confidences from the young girl; but she had been told that Nora was forced to part from Ian Barr; that their engagement had never been ended, nevertheless; that they had hoped to marry some day, "until that dreadful murder changed everything." With tears, and hands that clung to Terry's, the girl had sworn her certainty of Ian Barr's innocence. "All his motives in everything he had done were the noblest and bravest, and most unselfish," she had sobbed to her friend. "Because he is noble and unselfish, both our lives may be ruined, his and mine. But we've had no time to plan things. Do help us. Do give us this one chance."

So Terry had given the one chance, hardly knowing whether she was doing right or wrong, or what her position morally and legally. Sometimes she regretted what she had done; but as Nora asked, "Have I abused your kindness?" she was conscious of no regret. She and the girl kissed each other, and, wrapping a lace scarf round her head and shoulders, Nora Verney went down to sit on the balcony.

Hardly anyone was there. Though a number of people were stopping in the hotel, they mostly sat in the reading-room, for fear of the night air, glancing at the papers or playing games, or else they went to bed in default of something more amusing to do.

Nora glanced about hurriedly, and was glad not to see Sir Ian Hereward or Major Smedley. Two German ladies were talking very fast, and both at the same time about their babies and servants at home; and there was a young man whom Terry and Nora had noticed once or twice following their road since Chamounix. If he had not been such an inoffensive, fussy little fellow, apparently a Frenchman of the bourgeois class, the girl might have regarded him with some anxiety; but she and Miss Ricardo had decided that he was a consumptive Frenchman who had been ordered to travel for his health. He had never appeared to take the slightest interest in them, or their movements, and when Nora came out on to the balcony, he had apparently gone to sleep over a book, or else the high-hung electric lights had tired his eyes, for he had covered them with a plaid silk handkerchief such as—Nora thought pityingly—no human being except a very common foreigner would use.

She sat down under an electric light and pretended to read. The German ladies glanced at her, and then returned to their harrowing tale, that of a cook who had selfishly indulged in measles. The young man did not wake up. Altogether, it seemed fantastic to trouble about taking precautions; nevertheless Nora faithfully carried out the program she had detailed with a dreamy air. At last she rose, laid her book on the chair as if to keep her place, aind began sauntering up and down the balcony. No one paid the slightest attention to her, but she continued to act the part, and presently seemed to hesitate at the top of the steps, whether to descend or stop where she was. Eventually she decided to descend slowly, rather listlessly, and to hover about below, examining the flowers, and smelling a rose here and there. Then she saw a path which pleased her, and strolled along it, disappearing from the sight of any one on the balcony who might happen to be observant.

The garden of this little hotel at St. Pierre de Chartreuse was not walled in. It was a mere green setting which added charm to the house. There were flower-beds all round, back and front, under the verandah, and the rest of the lawn, intersected by a few paths, and furnished with three or four cheap rustic seats where scarcely any one ever chose to sit. Nora walked to the seat farthest from the house, which was placed behind the shelter of a small buttress of rock, over which nasturtiums ran in gay riot.

The sky was sown with stars, otherwise the night was dark, and when Nora had sat down on the seat behind the rock, trees and bushes even at a short distance were blurred in shape, forming mere masses of black shadow. She was sure, however, that Ian Barr would find her, and he did, three minute before the time appointed.

Neither spoke at first. The young man held out his arms and the girl slipped into them. Still in silence she lifted her face, and he kissed her.

"Darling—precious darling!" he murmured.

"Oh Ian," she breathed. "It's like Heaven to be in your arms again. The first time since—that awful day"

"Still, to have seen each other is something," he said. "It has been much to me. You can't realize how much."

"Yes, I can, by what I feel myself," she answered in a low, soft voice.

"These last three days have been worth years of life," he whispered.

"Yes—years of separation," she said. "But Ian, we can't be separated. I can't live without you. I always thought so. I know it now. That's one thing I wanted to tell you again tonight—but it's not why I sent for you. Sir Ian is here."

"Here, in this hotel!"

"Yes. It was a surprise to Miss Ricardo, and to him to find us. But here he is. It can't be he has found out anything about you, and has been following?"

"Impossible," said Ian Barr. "Besides, he would do nothing."

"He might. How can we tell? He knows you are suspected. Anything to save himself, perhaps!"

"You don't know him!"

"Do you know him, Ian? After that day——"

"Mr. Ian Barr, I believe," said an English voice, with a slight French roll of the "r's," speaking close to the lovers.

They started apart, and saw a small, slight figure step out from the shelter of the flower-draped rock.

"It's useless saying you're Giuseppe Verdi, for everything's known, and the game's up," went on the voice, that had a note of triumph in it. "You'd better not——"

"Run!" advised the girl, sharply.

"If he does I'll shoot," said the little man. "S'il vous plait, Messieurs!" He raised his tone, and two men in the uniform of French police appeared at the turn of the path.

As he remarked, "the game's up;" abandoning pretence, or any thought of escape, if he had had it, Ian Barr stood firmly by Nora's side.

"Who are you, and what do you want?" he asked.

"I am Michel, of Scotland Yard," returned the other, shortly; and with a

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pang Nora recognized him as the fussy little French tourist, "traveling for his health." "I have been following you for some time."

"You have been following me!" she exclaimed. "You coward—you sneak!"

"We get called hard names occasionally, but they break no bones," was Michel's nonchalant answer. "I'm very sorry, though, Miss Verney, to cause you annoyance."

"Please leave us, Nora," said Ian Barr.

"No, I can't. I couldn't bear it! Please don't send me away yet," she implored him, and for the moment Barr yielded.

"I suppose you want me as a witness in the Hereward case," he said to the detective. "Is that it?"

"That's what you were wanted for at the time of the first inquest," replied Michel. "It's more serious now. Owing to certain circumstances, there's a warrant out for your arrest in England."

"This isn't England."

"No. But you are charged with the murder of Lady Hereward; and you must know there's extradition for the crime of murder."

"All the same you have no power to arrest me on French soil."

"If you choose to make trouble for me, these gentlemen will ask to see your licence to drive in France. If you can't produce satisfactory evidence that you are entitled to any licence you may hold, they will arrest you for breach of French law."

Ian Barr laughed. "I see," he said. "That is well thought out. You are clever. If I wanted to fight, I could knock all three of you into cocked hats, and I think you must know that; but———"

"You don't want to fight, first for the lady's sake and then because it would only make things worse for her and you afterward."

"Exactly."

"Oh, Ian, this is all my fault," Nora cried, her voice agonized.

"No" he said, "it's the fault of Fate. Remember what I said about what the three days were worth. And remember all you promised me."

"What is going to happen now?" she asked.

"I am not arrested, but I am going to do whatever they want me to do, till I'm extradited. Afterward—well, I wish them joy of me!" Again he laughed, a strange laugh that had something of desperate courage as well as bitterness in it. And to Nora Verney it was like the knell of hope.

To Be Continued.

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Founder of the Red Cross Dies

CLARA BARTON IS DEAD

Founder of Red Cross in America Was 90.

Washington, April 12.—Miss Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross Society, died at her home in Glen Echo, Md., at 9 o'clock this morning. The cause of her death was chronic pneumonia, with which she was stricken about a year ago. Her brother, Stephen Barton, of Boston, was with her when she died.

Miss Barton was born at Oxford, Mass., in 1821.

Miss Barton had been confined to her home, "Red Cross," at Glen Echo, since last fall, when she returned from a visit to New England. It was thought her trip was beneficial, but soon afterward she was taken severely ill.

She celebrated her 90th birthday anniversary December 25, when she received many messages of congratulation from all parts of the world.

Miss Barton was 40 years of age when she first turned her attention to the great works of humanity which have made her name famous. Her experience as a school teacher and the organizer of public school systems in New Jersey taught her methodical habits and gave her the experience in executive work which made her a commanding figure in the direction of Red Cross affairs.

That organization was established in America in 1881 and Miss Barton was its president from that date until 1904. Before that time she had made a name for herself by her services on battle fields, beginning in the civil war and extending through the Franco-Prussian war.

Public Is Particular.

New York Tribune.

The demand for service which every one a few years ago was perfectly willing to get on without is one of the most powerful factors in the individual or family expense account. Purchasers of food want its purveyors to put it up in neat pasteboard packages, where a few years ago they were satisfied to have it scooped from a big box or barrel by the grocer. They pay handsomely for this service. The carrying home of the parcels has become an extinct practice. The "free" delivery has spread everywhere, even to the country. And the public pays for it.

Match Making

A log of wood and a roll of paper are placed in a new match making machine, and when human hands next touch the material it is all bound up in packages containing one gross of boxes of matches, ready for the consumer. During the process the machine cuts the wood into proper lengths, sulphurs the ends, counts them, makes the paper boxes, prints the labels on them, fills each box and packs them. The machine has been patented by a Norwegian match company.

Burros Carry Lumber.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The forests of Mexico are situated chiefly in the mountains at altitudes of eight thousand to twelve thousand feet. In the lowlands of the tropics there are scattered mahogany trees and a variety of other hardwood timber. Owing to the inaccessibility of many of the tracts of timber in the mountains, comparatively few railroads have penetrated them. The chief means of getting out the roughly hewed timber and bringing it down from the higher altitudes is by burrows. These little beasts of burden have powerful strength and endurance. They follow the narrowest and most dangerous mountain trails even when their bodies are loaded with the weight of enormous timbers. It is upon the backs of these burros that thousands of railroad crossties were brought down from the mountains, thus enabling the construction of the more modern lines of transportation.

Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer.

Will some reader kindly advise me through the Farmstead what treatment will kill ticks in the ears of horses and cows? In spring we are troubled a great deal with ticks in this locality. They suck the blood of the animals and cause them to lose flesh.—G. Tesnus, Texas.

I would like to know if it pays to use commercial fertilizer when planting corn.—W., Wellsburg, W. Va.

Some time ago The Blade printed a recipe for killing lice on cattle, but I lost it and would be grateful if it could be put into these columns again.—G., North Clymer, N. Y.

Will you please publish the recipe for preventing pear blight which was in the paper about a year ago? The ingredients are soda, borax, sugar and salt. I have forgotten in what proportions they were to be used. Can some one furnish we with the information?—A. Delavan, Ill.

I would like to see an article in the Farmstead concerning goats. I want to learn all I can about milk goats, their breeding, feed, care and management. Will their milk churn? Is there a market for the meat of kids? Would it be practicable to keep goats in a general farming community so that they would not be a great nuisance to neighbors and destroy growing crops?

I would also like some pointers as to raising ducks.—R., Freeland, Ohio.

Will someone tell me on this page how to keep eggs by using a water glass? This or any other method for preserving eggs for family use would be appreciated. How long will the eggs keep fresh and when is the best time to pack them for winter?—W., Walton, W. Va.

SUCKING COWS

M., Saladasburg, Pa., should place two uig rings in the tip of his cow's tongue, each one-half of an inch from the center if he wishes to prevent her from sucking other cows in the herd. These rings do not interfere with her feeding in any way.—S., Batesville, O.

CURE FOR WORMS

W., Eaton, Pa.—For worms in your horse give him on an empty stomach one pint of raw linseed oil and one ounce of well diluted turpentine. Repeat this dose in about 10 days.—S., Batesville, Ohio.

INSECT INJURY TO PEANUTS

It has been estimated that the peanut industry in the United States for the year 1910 amounted to $15,000,000, and that about 20 per cent of the peanuts grown are injured by insects, bringing the estimate of annual loss to $3,000,000. Under the direction of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, experts in stored product insect investigations of the bureau of entomology are studying this problem.

Until recently the peanut was considered practically immune from insect injury, the growing plants suffering no noticeable damage, while the "nuts" are protected by their shells from the usual enemies of stored products. With the advent of the mechanical thresher, or "peanut picker," this injury has greatly increased, amounting to as high as 30 per cent. This is due to the tendency of operators to feed the nuts too quickly through the machine, resulting in broken shells, which afford easy entrance to insect pests, and to the practice of piling sacked nuts high in storage warehouses and climbing upon the sacks, thus breaking the shells and increasing the percentage of infestation. The insect principally concerned in injury to the stored product is the Indian meal moth. Its caterpillar, which, when fully grown, measures about half an inch in length, develops with great rapidity, and, if not checked, does consequent serious injury. The moth which lays the eggs which produce this destructive caterpillar appears in the Virginia peanut-growing region in March and April, and by June the first new generation or "brood" of moths first becomes noticeable in numbers. Later, other generations are produced—as many as four in ordinary temperatures and still more in heated buildings.

Two effective methods of control may be employed with excellent results—heat and fumigation. Heat is applicable only to mills or storage rooms heated by steam. By employing steam at a pressure of 75 to 100 pounds, a temperature of 120 degrees F. may be easily produced on a hot day in summer. This temperature, if maintained for about six hours, readily penetrates the bags and destroys the contained insects. The temperature should not be raised above 120 degrees F., as experiments have shown that blanching and slipping of the skin are apt to take place at higher temperatures, especially with shelled Spanish nuts.

A considerable degree of prevention of injury may be accomplished by the grower and packer in the proper handling of the peanuts. Infestation may begin in the storage sheds or barns, and is especially apt to be severe where the nuts are held over summer. By avoiding this practice much injury can be prevented. The same applies to the practice of crowding the mechanical pickers or threshers, especially those of the "cylinder" type, which results in broken peanut shells. The peanuts should be stored in light, well-ventilated buildings, preferably in concrete, brick or stone structures rather than in the loose frame buildings. In addition to the necessity of fumigating or heating the storage plant it may be found advisable to fumigate the freight cars used in transporting the nuts.

Full information in regard to the handling of peanuts to avoid injury by the Indian-meal moth and other insects is given in Circular 142 of the Bureau of Entomology, which may be had on application to your congressman or senator, or by application direct to the secretary of agriculture.

THE GARDEN

Methods in gardening have improved during the last few years, the same as methods in all other branches of agriculture. It used to be thought that onions, strawberries, etc., should be sown in a so-called bed—a space of ground about 10 feet wide and 20 feet long. It is found to be much more economical of time and labor if all garden vegetables are treated in more or less the same way as our field crops. The ground should be prepared as for a crop of potatoes or grain. If a garden is to be made with several of the perennials, as rhubarb, horseradish, asparagus, etc., it should be planned so those may grow together on one side of the garden. This strip may be left without plowing and will not interfere with the breaking of the rest of the plot. It is well to start the garden next to these plants and run the rows in the same direction.

Not less than three feet of space should be left between rows of all garden crops, including onions, lettuce, etc. Where it is desirable to economize space many of these smaller vegetables may be put in what is known as the double row system. That is, two rows are planted from six to 12 inches apart, then a space of three fet is left for cultivating.

There is always a tendency to crowd all vegetables, with the result that size and quality is frequently sacrificed. The first row should be marked with a line. If a garden drill is to be used, the marker should mark the rows ahead so that the line need not be used further. Where a garden drill is used it may be desirable to stretch a line and then make a mark by running a bicycle over the ground under the line. If a single wheel is used for this purpose the row will be more or less crooked. Where the bicycle is used the second wheel corrects the inequalities of the front wheel so the mark will be pretty straight.

Where irrigation is practiced there is always a tendency to use a great deal of water and to do little cultivating. It is always better to use little water and more cultivation. Thorough, frequent cultivation prevents evaporation and makes plant food available, as well as keeping the weeds from getting started. The garden should be cultivated not less than once a week until the plants are too large to get through with a horse. For corn and vine crops it is better to make the space between rows greater than three feet.

APPEARANCE OF FARM

The location and grouping of the general farm buildings is a perplexing problem and each place presents its own peculiar conditions and difficulties. The most common mistakes occur in the location of buildings as to convenience. The corn crip should be located near the particular feeding place that will call for the bulk of its supply and the tool shed where the implements can be taken up or dropped en route to or from the field. In this connection the importance of providing enough shed room for the tools and general equipment needs emphasis. The promiscuous scattering of machinery about the barnyard always gives a place an air of carelessness and neglect and detracts much from its appearance, while the weathering of the machinery causes a serious economic loss. The watering trough and workshop call for a central location. The general farm buildings should be in the rear of the farm house and the stable at least 150 or 200 feet away. Locate them to avoid odors being carried into the house by the summer winds.

Massive concrete posts of a neat design may be appropriately used to mark in a formal way the entrance to the farmstead. Here also is a good location for the bulletin board, giving the name of the place, the proprietor and other information. Every farm should have a name. It gives to the place a dignity and individuality that is otherwise lacking. Iowa now has a law permitting the registration of farm names and affording legal protection therefor. Keep all other signs off. Use of farm buildings as bill boards for advertising of tobacco, etc., is cheapening. It not only detracts from the looks of a place, but is an illogical thing to do. The owner should work up a reputation for his own goods and advertise his own products in an appropriate way.

BURN THE CINCH BUGS

The wet and cold weather of the past fall and winter has greatly favored the abatement of the chinch bug plague in Ohio, and if farmers generally will now proceed to destroy the remnant of bugs which have survived the winter, they can reasonably hope to get through the coming summer with less damage than occurred last year.

A statement by H. A. Gossard, of the Ohio agriculture experiment station, says that owing to the lateness of the spring, the bugs will hardly commence to fly freely before the last 10 days of April, and if farmers generally will practice concerted burning over the hibernating retreats of the insects during the coming two weeks, many of the surviving insects will be destroyed. Burn over roadside borders, along old fence rows, over bramble thickets, along the borders of woods and over grassy borders around fields and gardens—in short, burn everything in the shape of dead groundcover that will burn. Persuade all your neighbors to do likewise or your own work, no matter how thoroughly performed, will afford only partial relief and that only for the early part of the season.

Bulletin 115, issued by the experiment station, gives valuable information on the chinch bug, and can be obtained from the station on application.

JOHNSON GRASS

Methods for the eradication of Johnson grass are referred to in Bulletin 72 of the bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. To quote from this bulletin, it would be feasible to eradicate Johnson grass completely in a single year in the following manner: First, in the autumn, at a time when the land is in good condition, to cultivate, plow to a moderate depth with a turning plow, being careful to cut and turn every inch of soil. A good disk plow so set as to cut every inch of the soil would answer as well. Harrow the land immediately so as to get it smooth and well pulverized. It is perfectly useless to try to use the root digger unless the land is brought into excellent condition and is free from clods. The next treatment is to run over the land with some implement which acts on the same principles as the root digger. First run crosswise of the furrows and then lengthwise. The roots left on the surface by this treatment may either be removed from the field or left to decay during the winter. In the spring plow the land again with the turning plow and then put it in crop in the usual way and give good ordinary tillage. Pay no attention to the Johnson grass until the first sprigs get to be about six inches high. Then go carefully over the land and pull out every bunch of Johnson grass visible. By doing this work carefully it will be possible to remove every sprig, root and branch, because the grass sprouts come from small loose pieces of roots in the soil. By repeating this operation, never allowing a sprig to get more than six inches high, the grass can be completely eradicated during the summer, and the amount of labor required will not be excessive.

CLEAN MACHINERY NOW

It's time to scour and oil the plows and other implements. Then this spring's work can be started with machinery which is not rusty or in bad condition. Why put it off? There should be plenty of time now, and it takes only a little. The money and work spent in preserving a machine are very small items when compared to the loss by not taking care of them. A farmer who permits his machinery to stand unprotected through the winter should be ranked in the same class with those who let their stock run down. He is a detriment to a progressive neighborhood.

Machinery which is unoiled and unsheltered will last only one-third as long as machinery which has had good care. But it will do no good to do the work by halves—just oiling and not sheltering. In this case the oil is soon worn off and the rust takes its place. The metal cannot be scoured until it has been taken to a blacksmith and polished. The cost of building a shelter will run about $60 or $70, if built by the farmer during his spare hours. By adding $30 or $40 to this the side can be inclosed and roller doors put in the houses. This at a glance seems to be rather expensive, but if the life of a $100 machine is prolonged for eight or 12 years as a result it can be readily seen that the shed would be a valuable investment.

A less expensive shelter can be built by placing posts a few feet apart in the ground and nailing on top pieces. Poles and brush are then thrown on top and straw or slough grass is placed on these poles. This is only a protection from rain and sun, but is worth many times the trouble and time spent in erecting.

On a farm of 160 acres there is usually about $1,000 in machinery. If this is left out in the field through the winter, or just pulled out under some tree, it cannot give service for more than five years. But if it has had good care, oiled every time it is p away and sheltered under a good ro its term of service will be lengthene 12 years or more. Is it worth th trouble?

GANGRENE OF THE UDDER

The preventing of gangrene of th udder is of great importance. Tho oughly disinfect all floors, sides stalls and bedding which infected an mals have come in contact with. Th precaution is with the hope of pr venting the spread of the disease. the cow has met with an accident an one teat is lacerated it should recei antiseptic treatment at once. As a application, tincture of iodine, or bath ing frequently in a solution of 1 1,000 bichlorid of mercury to preve infection reaching the end of th teat. If abcesses form they shou be treated surgically, opened at th bottom and washed out with the abo mentioned solution. If gangrene o curs it may be necessary to remo not only the quarter affected, but th whole of that half.

COFFEE HURTS

One in Three.

It is difficult to make people believe that coffee is a poison to at least one person out of every three, but people are slowly finding it out, although thousands of them suffer terribly before they discover the fact.

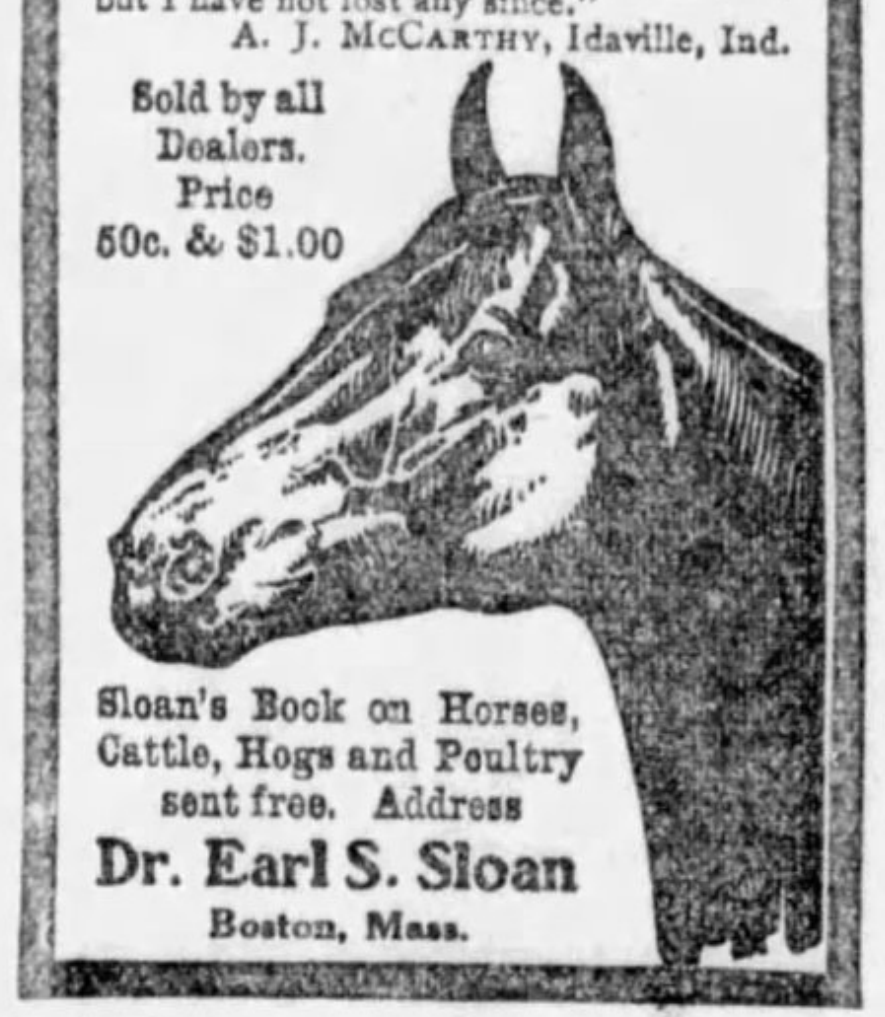
A New York hotel man says: "Each time after drinking coffee I became restless, nervous and excited, so that I was unable to sit five minutes in one place, was also inclined to vomit and suffered from loss of sleep, which got worse and worse.

"A lady said that perhaps coffee was the cause of my trouble, and suggested that I try Postum. I laughed at the thought that coffee hurt me, but she insisted so hard that I finally had some Postum made. I have been using it in place of coffee ever since, for I noticed that all my former nervousness and irritation disappeared. I began to sleep perfectly, and the Postum tasted as good or better than the old coffee, so what was the use of sticking to a beverage that was injuring me?

"One day on an excursion up the country I remarked to a young lady friend on her greatly improved appearance. She explained that some time before she had quit using coffee and taken Postum. She had gained a number of pounds and her former palpitation of the heart, humming in the ears, trembling of the hands and legs and other disagreeable feelings had disappeared. She recommended me to quit coffee and take Postum and was very much surprised to find that I had already made the change.

"She said her brother had also received great benefits from leaving off coffee and taking on Postum." "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Stops Lameness

Sloan's Liniment is a reliable remedy for any kind of horse lameness. Will kill the growth of spavin, curb or splint, absorb enlargements, and is excellent for sweeny, fistula and thrush.

Here's Proof.

"I used Sloan's Liniment on a mule for 'high lameness,' and cured her. I am never without a bottle of your liniment; have bought more of it than any other remedy for pains." Baily Kirby, Cassady, Ky.

"Sloan's Liniment is the best made. I have removed very large shoe boils off a horse with it. I have killed a quarter crack on a mare that was awfully bad. I have also healed raw, sore necks on three horses. I have healed grease heel on a mare that could hardly walk." Anthony G. Hiver, Oakland, Pa., Route No. 1.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is good for all farm stock.

"My hogs had hog cholera three days before we got your liniment, which I was advised to try. I have used it now for three days and my hogs are almost well. One hog died before I got the liniment, but I have not lost any since." A. J. McCarthy, Idaville, Ind.

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Sloan's Book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry sent free. Address
Dr. Earl S. Sloan
Boston, Mass.

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For Women Who Care

Of course you use an antiseptic in your family and in the care of your own person, and you want the best.

Instead of what you have been using such as liquid or tablet antiseptics or peroxide, won't you please try Paxtine, a concentrated antiseptic powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

Paxtine is more economical, more cleansing, more germicidal and more healing than anything you ever used.

Paxtine ANTISEPTIC

In the toilet—to cleanse and whiten the teeth, remove tartar and prevent decay. To disinfect the mouth, destroy disease germs, and purify the breath. To keep artificial teeth and bridgework clean and odorless. To remove nicotine from the teeth and purify the breath after smoking. To eradicate perspiration odors by sponge bathing.

As a medicinal agent for local treatment of feminine ills where pelvic catarrh, inflammation and ulceration exist, nothing equals hot douches of Paxtine. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. has been regularly advising their patients to use it because of its extraordinary cleansing, healing and germicidal power. For this purpose alone Paxtine is worth its weight in gold. Also for nasal catarrh, sore throat, inflamed eyes, cuts and wounds. All druggists, 25 and 50 cents a box. **Trial box and testimony of 31 women free on request.**

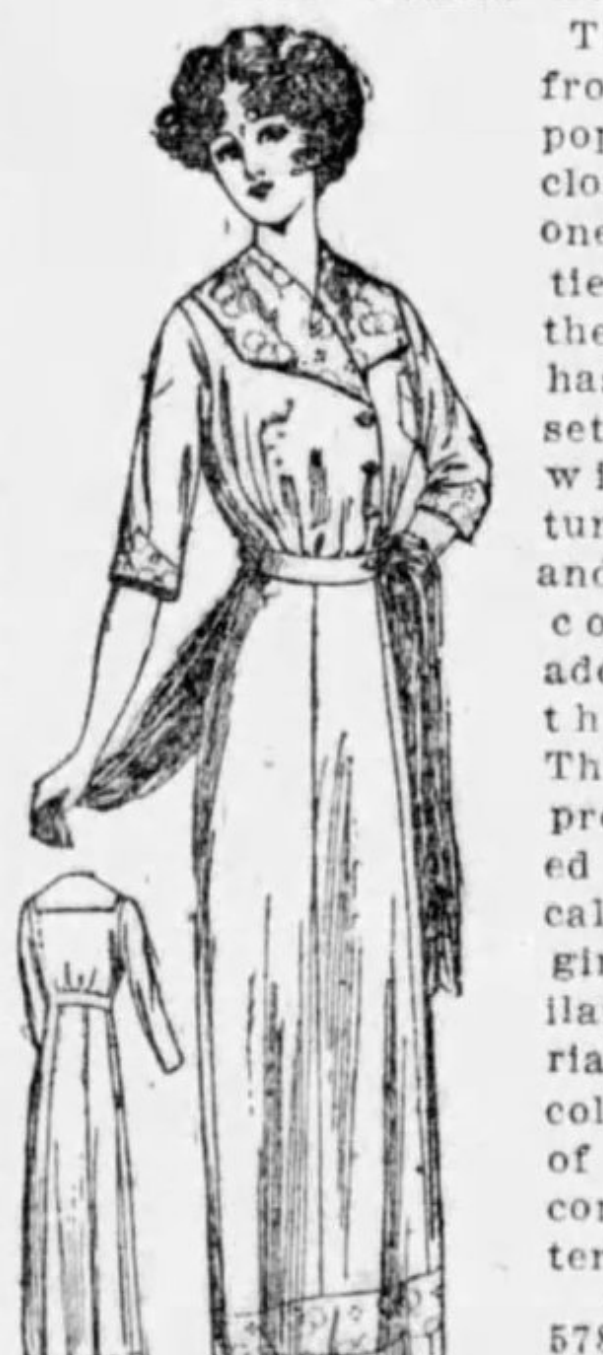
THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

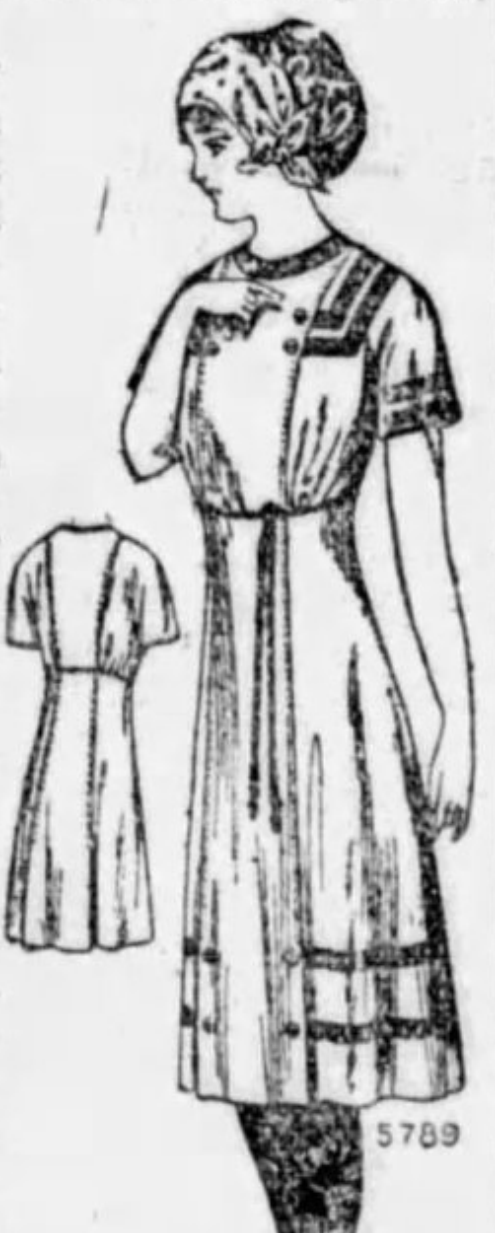
5784—Ladies' Dress.


5784

This attractive frock has the popular front closing and is one of the prettiest styles of the season. It has the new set-in sleeve with pretty turn-back cuffs and a dainty collar which adds charm to the garment. This dress is pretty fashioned of linen, percale, chambray, gingham or similar wash material with the collar and cuffs of all-over or contrasting material.

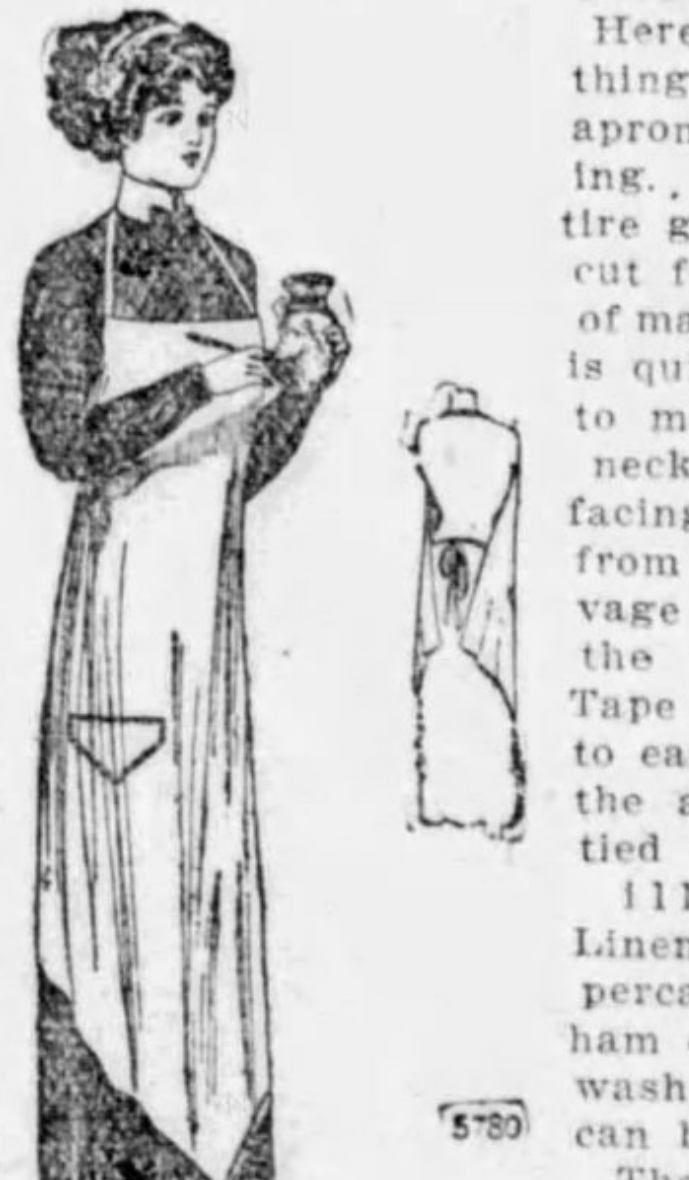
The pattern, 5784, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 6¼ yds. of 36 inch material.

5789—Ladies' and Misses' Bathing Suit.


5789

An excellent model for a bathing suit is here shown in this design. It is attractive and yet easy of construction. The trimming of braid is effectively arranged and adds much to the beneral appearance of the garment. For developing the bathing suit, serge, mohair, cashmere or sateen is available. Blue mohair with white braid trimming makes a pretty costume for seashore service. The pattern, 5789, is cut in sizes 30 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 44 inch material and 6½ yards of braid.

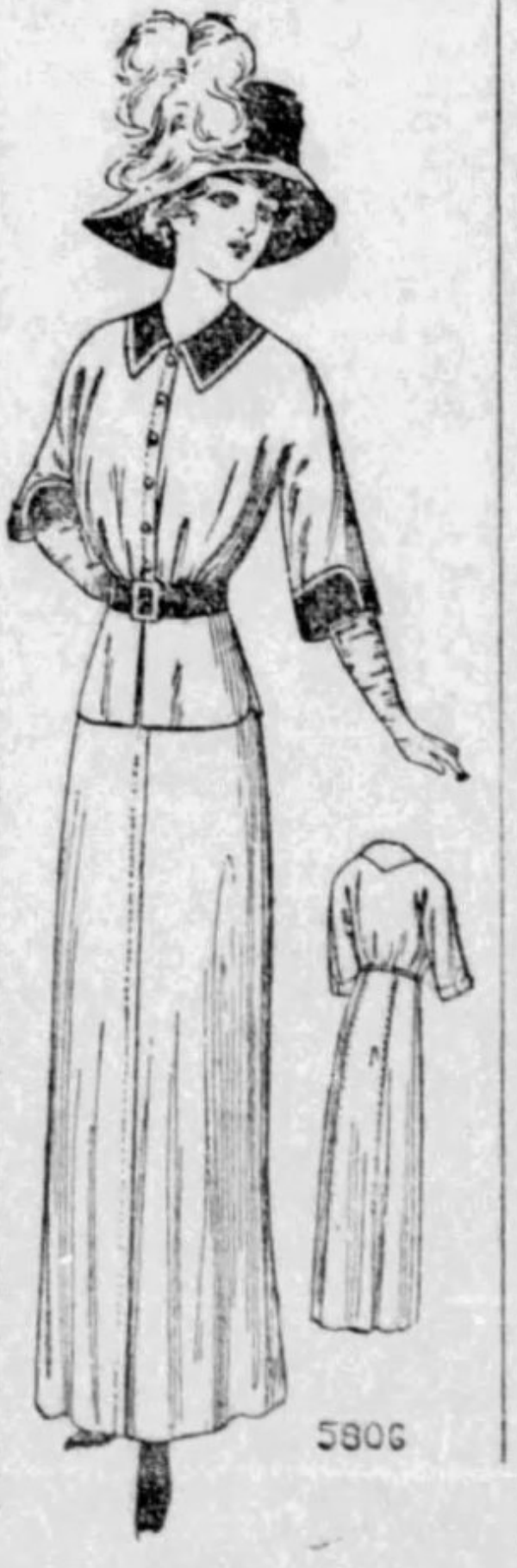
5780—Ladies' Apron.


5780

Here is something new in apron designing. The entire garment is cut from 1 yd. of material and is quite simple to make. The neck strap and facing is cut from the selvage edge of the material. Tape is tacked to each side of the apron and tied back, as illustrated. Linen, lawn, percale, gingham or similar wash fabrics can be used.

The pattern, 5780, is cut in one size and requires only 1 yard of 36 inch material.

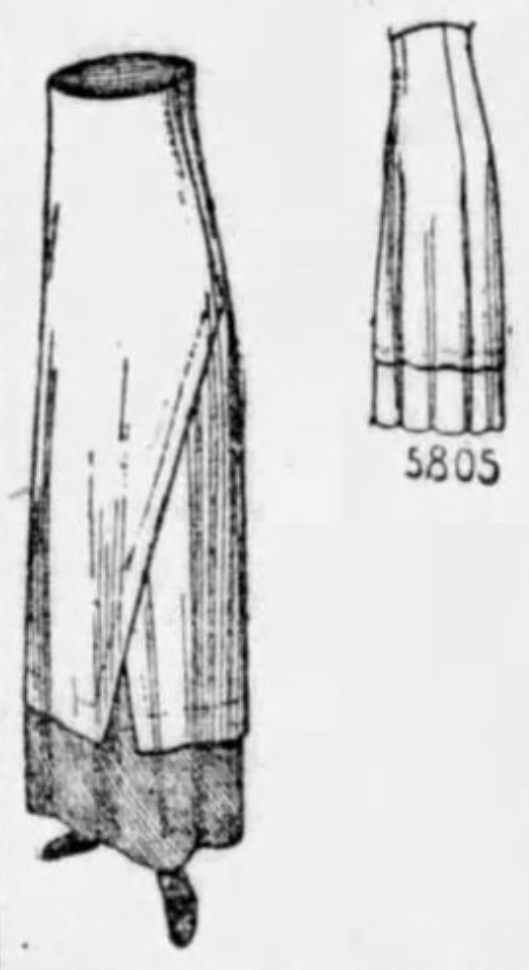
5806—Ladies' Dress.


5806

This attractive frock is just as pretty and charming as it can be and is excellent for development in pongee, linen, pique or chambray. White linen with black collar and cuffs is chic, and pink chambray with white embroidery collar and cuffs is a good suggestion. The blouse has the body and sleeves cut in one and can be made with or without the peplum. The frock closes at front and the skirt is a five-gored model.

The pattern 5806 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 8 yards of 27 in or 5⅞ yds. of 36 in. material with ⅝ of a yard of 24 in. satin or contrasting material.

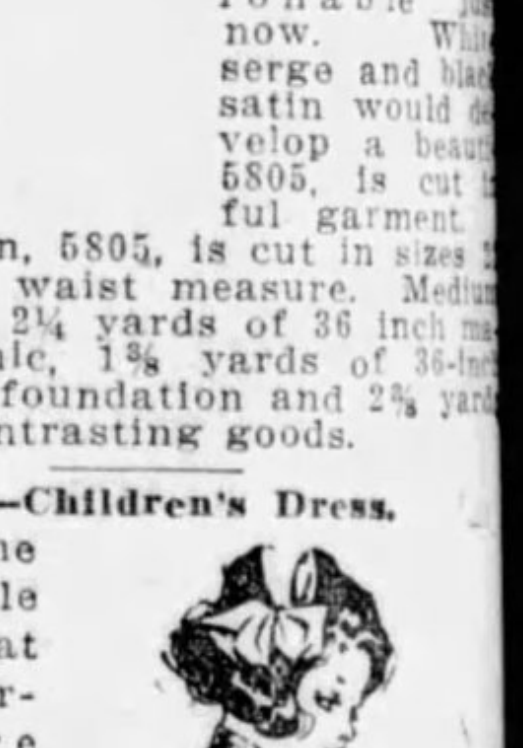
5805—Ladies' Tunic Skirt


5805

The tunic sk is enjoying mu popularity the present tim and the mod shown in th number is on of the pretti yet seen. Th skirt has a five gored founda tion wi flounce and ha the closing the left side the front. Th is a good sug gestion for th use of two ma terials so fash ionable ju now. Whi serge and blac satin would de velop a beau 5805, is cut ful garment.

The pattern, 5805, is cut in sizes to 30 inches waist measure. Mediu size requires 2¼ yards of 36 inch ma terial for tunic, 1⅜ yards of 36-inc material for foundation and 2⅝ yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

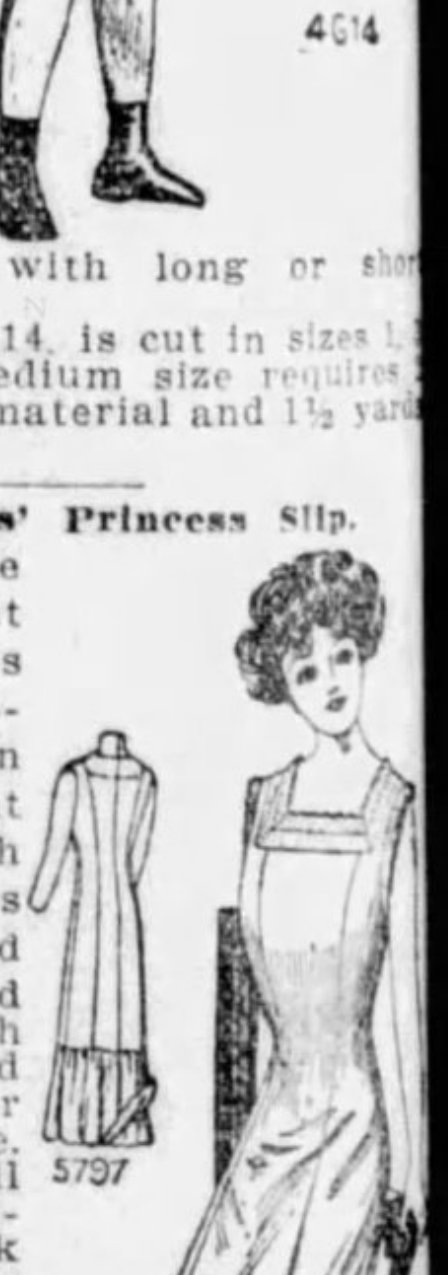
4614—Children's Dress.


4614

One of the simplest little models that could be desired is here given. The frock is not only easy to fashion, but it is easy to launder and it can be made up very inexpensively of a variety of fabrics. White linen, lawn or madras is available, but dotted percale, gingham or striped goods is serviceable and will stand frequent washings. The dress can be made with high or low neck and with long or shor sleeves.

The pattern, 4614, is cut in sizes 1, and 5 years. Medium size requires yards of 36-inch material and 1½ yard of insertion.

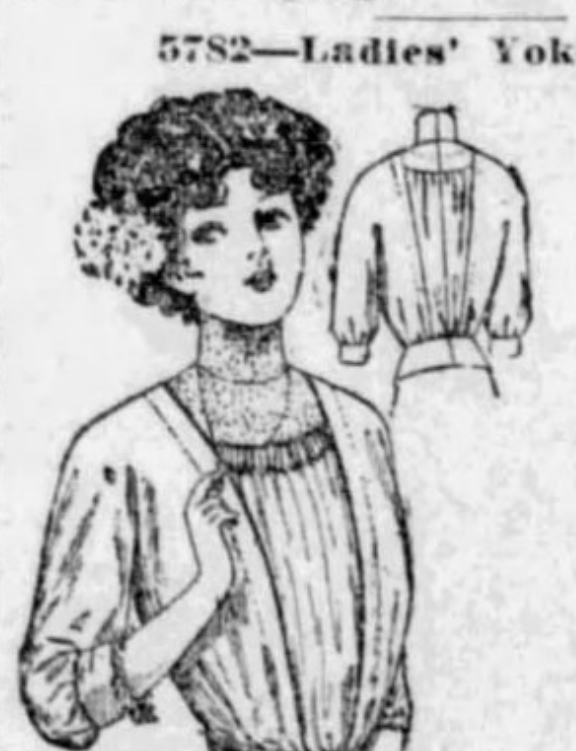
5797—Ladies' Princess Slip.


5797

There is no more useful garment than the princess slip, and the model here shown is an excellent example of such a garment. It is easy to make and can be fashioned with high, Dutch or low neck, and with plain or gathered flounce. Lawn, silk, mull and swiss is available. The neck and armholes are trimmed with insertion and edging the same embellishment being used on the flounce.

The pattern, 5797, is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6⅛ yards of 36 inch material, 6¼ yds. of insertion and 5 yards of edging.

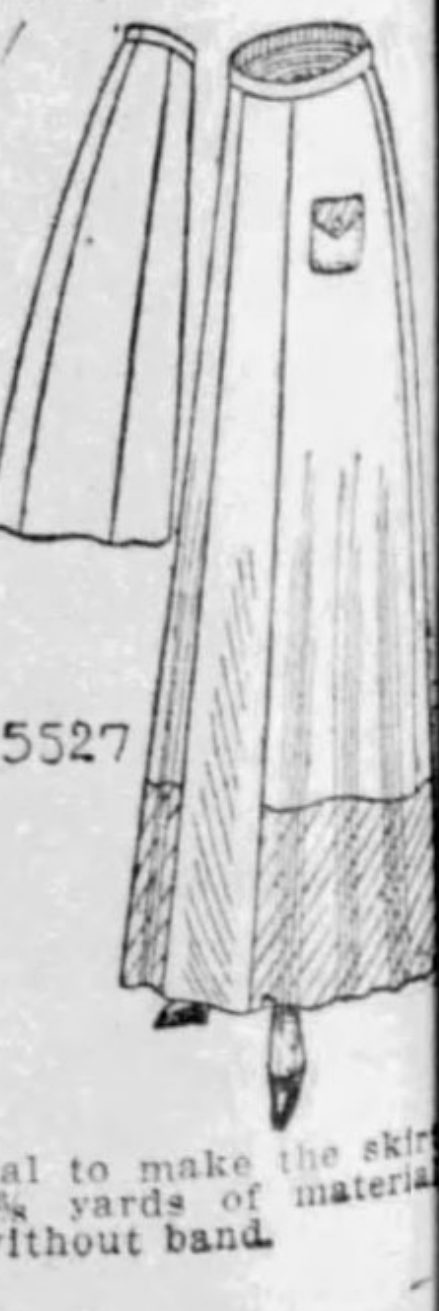
5782—Ladies' Yoke Waist.


5782

Here is pretty wais made with sid of body an sleeves in on and with yok at front an back. It ca be used fo separate wea or as part of complete cos tume. The de sign is quit simple t carry out. Th yoke is finish ed with nu fringe and th ¾ sleeves hav cuffs similarly trimmed. Challis, silk, linen, lawn or marquisette is available.

The pattern, 5782, is cut in sizes 32 t 42 inches bust measure. Medium siz requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch materia ½ yard of all-over and 1⅝ yards o fringe.

5527—Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt.


5527

Here is a stylish skirt model The garment is cut in seven gores and can be made with inverted plait or habit back and with or without band. There is a pocket stitched to the right side-front gore, adding novelty and taste to the skirt, making it a good model for business wear or for use as part of a tailored suit. Serge, mohair and other woolen fabrics may be employed. The pattern, 5527, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 in. waist measure. Medium size requires 5¾ yards of 36 inch material to make the skir with band, or 4⅝ yards of materia the same width without band.

Question Bureau

es—1. Your real name and post- address must be on the sheet the question. Initials will not Ask only one question, that is, may be several questions on me subject, but no different sub- 3. The Bureau will not give ddress of any person or firm, nor r as to the reliability of any r or firm, nor tell where you y anything—nothing in the way advertising. 4. We reserve the to decline to answer any ques- t of general interest to a major- our readers. 5. We will not r any questions involving dogma ctrine, or of Biblical interpreta- no prices of old coins or stamps; ithmetical or grammatical ques- 6. Do not ask for replies by If the question is of general in- we will reply in print.

OHIO CONGRESSMEN

ould like to have you give me the s of the congressmen from the of Ohio.—J. T. S., Lancaster, O.

senators from Ohio are Theodore rton, Republican, and Atlee Pom- Democrat. The members of the house are Nicholas Longworth, B. Willis, R. M. Switzer, Ed- L. Taylor and Paul Howland, Re- cans; Alfred G. Allen, James M. J. Henry Goeke, Timothy Ans- Matt R. Denver, James D. Isaac R. Sherwood, H. C. Clay- C. C. Anderson, William G. Sharp, e White, William B. Francis, m A. Ashbrook, John T. Whitaker, E. R. Bathrick and Robert J. Bulkely, Democrats.

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nery and Ice Cream Business Cheap. sale, cheap, long-established cream- ilk and ice cream business in city of doing annual business of $60,000. ed with cold storage system and n machinery. Owner must have n of climate. Frederick Tucker, 6 r Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

PATENTS.

TENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

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A man or woman to act as our information reporter. All or spare time. No lence necessary. $50 to $300 per month ing to sell. Send stamp for particulars. Salea 631 Association Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

180 Acres—$3,400, Part Cash. Complete Equipment Included. high grade Jersey cattle, 4 horses and a of farming machinery thrown in with splendid farm if taken before planting; rich fields, spring watered pasture, 800 cords and $1,000 worth of standing timber; fruit orchard, 300 sugar maples, 10-room telephone, big barn, silo, never failing water, near neighbors, schools, mail de- everything for $3,400, part cash. Com- information and traveling directions to see and other big farms with everything in- page 119 "Strout's Farm Catalogue No. which gives reliable information regarding ads, schools, climate, soils, crops raised, ets, etc., throughout all the best farming of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, New and a dozen eastern and southern states. free. We pay buyer's R. R. fares. Station E. A. Strout, Union Bank Bldg., Pitts- Pa.

PERSONAL.

rry Photos, descriptions and P.O. addresses of pretty, rich ladies and gents, want to marry, free. H. Jahn, St. Paul, Minn.

ANTED OLDIERS' OMESTEADS Union Soldiers who homesteaded some land, but less than 160 acres before June 23, 1874, are entitled to additional rights even if entry was relinquished or abandoned. If he is dead, widow or heirs have his rights. Pay Spot Cash for These Claims. Address (Comrade) W. E. MOSES, 433 Jacob- Bldg., Denver, Colo.

ERNMENT Positions are easy to get. My free booklet X1062 tells how. Write today—NOW. EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.

ARRY Book of descriptions mailed sealed, FREE. Many wealthy, THE EXCHANGE H., Kansas City, Mo.

5 CARDS 10c. Flowers, Birthday, Pretty Girl, Lovers, Kiss Cards, etc., all for coin. American Card Co., Spangler, Pa.

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TO PROVE IT CONQUERS RHEUMATISM AND Kidney Troubles No matter how chronic or stubborn, WE WILL GIVE ONE 50 Cent Bottle —32 DOSES— all who suffer from Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Rheumatism, Night Risings, Urinary Weakness, Scalding Pains, Aching Backs, Stiff or Swollen Joints or Uric Acid Troubles of any sort. Send this advertisement and only 10 cts. to help pay packing and postage. We will send you a 50-cent bottle (32 doses), charges paid. The DR. D. A. WILLIAMS CO. Dept. 155, East Hampton, Conn.

U. S. NAVY YARDS

I would like a list of the navy yards of the government of the United States. —L. D., Maplewood, O.

The navy yards are where the United States constructs and repairs her war vessels, coasters and revenue cutters. The yard signifies the enclosed ground around the docks and wharves, in which are stored the material used in construction and repair. The navy yards of the United States are located as follows: New York navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Boston navy yard, Boston, Mass.; Norfolk navy yard, near Norfolk, Va.; Philadelphia navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mare Island navy yard, near San Francisco, Cal.; Washington navy yard, Washington, D. C., and Puget Sound navy yard, Bremerton, Washington.

THE SHORT BALLOT

Please give an explanation of the short ballot in the Question Bureau.—R. W. R., Cairo, W. Va.

The short ballot would provide that only three of the state's executive officers be elected by the people—the governor, lieutenant governor and auditor of the state. Power would be given the governor to appoint the attorney general, secretary of state, school commissioner and dairy and food commissioner, all of whom are now elected. The reason for electing the lieutenant governor is that he is not an executive under the governor, for he presides over the senate, the upper branch of the legislature. The auditor of the state is the people's bookkeeper and accountant. He checks up all the state institutions and officials appointed by the governor to manage them. Therefore it is obvious that it would appear wrong for the governor to appoint the auditor to check his own administration. The short ballot would centralize the responsibility of the administration of the state upon one man, the governor, and he would be the only one to call to account.

CHARLES GUITEAU

Please give a short biography of the assassin of President Garfield.—T. C. S., Iselin, Pa.

Charles John Guiteau, the assassin, was born about 1840, and died June 30, 1882. He became a lawyer in Chicago, and in 1880, after the election of Garfield to the presidency, Guiteau went to Washington to make application for the position of United States consul at Marseilles, but was not appointed. This disappointment, coupled with the fact that Garfield was opposed to the Stalwarts, led by Roscoe Conkling, caused Guiteau to become greatly angered at the President. On July 2, 1881, he shot Garfield in the waiting room of the Baltimore & Potomac station in Washington. On September 19 the President died from the wound inflicted. After the arrest of Guiteau letters were found on his person showing that he had planned to "remove" the President. On October 7 he was indicted for murder, was found guilty on January 25, 1882, after a sensational trial, in which insanity was the only plea offered for the defense. Guiteau was hanged in the District of Columbia jail, June 30 following.

GUINEA PIGS

I would like to have a description of guinea pigs published in these columns.—E. S. C., Davison, W. Va.

The guinea pig is a small animal bred in all parts of the world as a children's pet. It is about six inches long, and exists in several races, some short-haired, others with long, curiously ruffled hair. The colors are greatly varied, white, black and a mixture in quaint white and tan being preferred. The creature has only a small amount of intelligence, but is gentle and amusing. It feeds on vegetables, bread, parsley, lettuce, etc., and is exceedingly cleanly in its habits. It breeds when only two months old, and generally brings forth every two months, having from four to twelve young ones at a time. English children call them cavies. They are bred by fanciers for show purposes, and clubs exist for the improvement of standard breeds.

BROWNSVILLE TROUBLE

Please publish an account of the Brownsville trouble in the Bureau.—A. M., Petersburg, Ind.

On August 13, 1906, 20 soldiers of one company of a negro regiment stationed in the vicinity went on a rampage in Brownsville, Texas, because they had been refused the privilege of drinking with white customers at several bars and also because several of their number had been arrested for unseemly behavior on the streets. At midnight they fired several volleys down Main street. One person was killed and another wounded. President Roosevelt later discharged the whole company from the service.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE

A short account of the Mountain Meadow massacre would be appreciated by a reader of these columns—J. W. B., Charleston, W. Va.

On the 11th of September, 1857, an emigrant party numbering about 140 souls, was journeying peacefully through Utah on their way to California, when they were suddenly attacked by a horde of savages, ostensibly Indians, at Mountain Meadow. Although taken by surprise, the heroic emigrants kept their assailants at bay for five days, and were finally conquered only by treachery. They were induced by John D. Lee, who represented himself as a friend and mediator, to lay down their arms and return to the east on the understanding that their lives would be spared. Guided by Lee, the emigrants started on their return journey September 15, 1857, but they were soon attacked from an ambush and all but 17—these children under seven years of age—were murdered. The Mormons were accused of the massacre, but for many years persisted in charging it to the Indians, but in 1874 evidence of the complicity of the Mormons was discovered and an investigation was ordered by the United States government, which indicated the guilt of John D. Lee, who was arrested and tried for the offense in 1875. Every effort was made by the wealthy Mormon church to save Lee, but after two years of delay on legal technicalities, on March 23, 1877, 20 years after his terrible deed, Lee was taken to the scene of the massacre and executed by being shot.

JOHN H. MORGAN

I would like a short sketch of the life of Morgan, the raider.— M. E. B., Albion, Mich.

John Hunt Morgan was born at Huntsville, Ala., June 1, 1826; killed near Greenville, Tenn., September 4, 1864. In 1830 he settled near Lexington, Ky. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of cavalry. At the opening of the civil war he was engaged in the manuacture of bagging. He entered the Confederate army as a captain of Kentucky volunteers. During the winter of 1862-63 he commanded a cavalry force in Gen. Bragg's army, and greatly annoyed Rosecrans' outposts and communications. He began to make raids in Kentucky, in which he destroyed many million dollars' worth of military stores, captured and burned railway trains loaded with supplies, tore up tracks, burned bridges and destroyed culverts in the rear of the Union army, and made it necessary to garrison every important town in the state. In 1862 he was appointed a major general. In 1863 he headed a bold raid into Indiana and Ohio, but was captured and imprisoned in the Ohio penitentiary. He escaped in 1863, and then undertook a raid in Tennessee. While at a farmhouse near Greenville, Tenn., he was surrounded in the night by Union troops under Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, and in attempting to escape was killed.

McCUMBER PENSION BILL

Will you give me the provisions of the McCumber pension bill?—W. P. R., Wolf Summit, W. Va.

The McCumber bill makes the following provisions:

"That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war or 60 days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulation as the secretary of the interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years, $12 per month; 79 years, $15 per month; 75 years or over, $20 per month; and such pension shall commence from date of filing the application in the bureau of pensions after the passage and approval of this act. Provided, that pensioners who are 62 years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the bureau of pensions, may, by application to the commissioner of pensions in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting and receiving a pension under any other general or special act. Provided, that no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act. Provided further, that no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be punishable under this act.

"Section 2. That rank in the sersive shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

"Section 3. That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the bureau of pensions, or securing any pension under this act."

TO MAKE A HECTOGRAPH

A method for making a hectograph would be appreciated if published in the Bureau.—T. S. B., Hammondsport, N. Y.

Soak an ounce of gelatine over night in enough cold water to cover it well, and see that the gelatine is all swelled. Dissolve two ounces common salt in one pint of water. Heat six or seven ounces of pure gelatine over this salt-water bath to a temperature of 200 degrees F. Pour off from the gelatine all the water remaining unabsorbed, and add the gelatine to the hot glycerine. Continue the heating for about an hour, stirring it so as to avoid the formation of bubbles or froth. Add 20 drops of oil of cloves to prevent decomposition. The composition should now be poured into the vessel in which it is to be used. A shallow cake tin may be taken for this purpose. When it is filled with the composition it must be placed in a level position in a cool place, free from dust, and left there for five hours. Before using pass a wet sponge over the face of the gelatine, and allow it to nearly dry before taking the first copy. Use a new steel hectograph pen in making the writing or drawing to be copied. After the writing becomes dry place it face down on the pad and rub gently on the back to insure perfect contact of every part. Leave it on the pad for about a minute, and remove it carefully, taking hold of one corner of the paper and pulling it off slowly. You can then proceed to take copies by placing the papers on the pad one at a time. After securing the desired number of copies wash the pad lightly with a sponge wet with cold water and let it dry before using again.

OPIUM

I would like to know something about opium if you will give the information in these columns.—C. T. S., De Ruyter, N. Y.

Opium is a medicinal drug, the juice of the capsule of the white poppy. The medicinal qualities were known in early times, and an extract called meconion was employed, this was less active than that obtained from the capsules only, which was called opus, the juice, from which we derive the name opium. It is probable that the collection of opium began in Asia Minor and gradually extended to other countries. In the various countries the method of collecting opium was generally the same, although differing in detail. The opium poppy is an annual requiring a rich soil, and its time of sowing depends upon the requirements of the climate. A few days after the petals fall, the young capsules, then about 1¼ inches in diameter are scarified, which is done with a long bladed knife. Much skill is required to make the incision the exact depth, as if made through the wall the juice would escape into the cavity and be lost. The scarifying is done in the afternoon, and the next morning the exuded juice is scraped off with a knife and placed in a leaf held in the hand. When enough of the half-dried juice is collected to make a package varying from two ounces to two pounds it is wrapped in poppy leaves and placed where it will dry. The opium in this condition is purchased by buyers, who travel from one village to another and purchase it in small lots, who work it over themselves or put it in cotton bags and take it to Smyrna for inspection and final working. This is known to commerce as Smyrna or Turkish opium, and is most esteemed in this country and Europe. It comes in tin cans, soldered tight and encased in wooden cases; each contains about 140 pounds in lumps, varying from a few ounces to several pounds. Good opium has a narcotic flavor, to many people offensive. It has a reddish brown color. The use of opium as an habitual stimulant produces exhilaration, or pleasant flights of fancy or dreams. It is a vice less easy of detection than the use of alcoholic spirits, its evil effects are most noticeable on the nervous digestive system. Among the symptoms may be mentioned loss of appetite, vomiting, pain in the stomach, constipation alternating with diarrhea, loss of strength, a trembling gait, etc. The use of opium by smoking and mastication to produce a sort of intoxication has been in use for many centuries.

SPIRITUALISM

Will the Bureau give me some information on spiritualism in its columns?—G. R. J., Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Spiritualism is the belief that disembodied spirits can and do communicate with the living, especially through the agency of a person particularly susceptible to spiritualistic influences, called a medium. The various doctrines and theories founded upon this belief are collectively known as spiritualism. Spiritualism originated in its modern form in New York in 1848, and since that time has extended over all the United States and Europe. In books which explain spiritualism there are 24 different classes of mediums mentioned. Among the chief methods of communications are rappings, table-tippings, writing and speaking; in the latter form of communication the medium is supposed to be fully possessed of the spirits for the time being. There is no formal system of theology for this belief. Many of the advocates claim that spirit communications are providential interventions for the purpose of inculcating the doctrine of immortality, and counteracting the material tendencies of the age. The meetings where these communications are made are called seances.

W. VIRGINIA STATE OFFICERS

I would like the names of the state officers of West Virginia.—W. I. J., Blacksville, W. Va.

The following are the officers of West Virginia: Governor, William E. Glasscock; lieutenant governor, H. D. Hatfield; secretary of state, Stuart F. Reed; treasurer, E. L. Long; auditor, John S. Darst; attorney general, Wm. G. Conley; adjutant general, Charles D. Elliott; superintendent of schools, M. P. Shawkey; commissioner of agriculture, J. M. Millan. They are all Republicans.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT

Please tell what you can about the Virginia debt.—N. B. C., Hookersville, W. Va.

Soon after Virginia re-entered the Union there was trouble with legislation respecting the state debt. By a bill passed in 1871 two-thirds of the debt of Virginia was funded into bonds, the coupons of said bonds to be held receivable in payment for taxes assessed. The remaining one-third was held to be the suitable share of West Virginia, though the latter state refused to admit such obligations. In 1872 the Virginia state legislature repealed the tax-coupon arrangement of the law, but the courts decided that the state was under obligation to receive the bonds, even should the treasury be kept bankrupt. At the time $17,000,000 in these bonds had been funded. Attempts toward a compromise were made, and conflicts between state and federal courts were frequent. In 1891-2 a settlement was finally reached. The bondholders received for bonds and coupons amounting to $23,000,000 the sum of $19,000,000 in new century bonds.

SUFFRAGETTE FIGHTS HAT PIN

Milwaukee, Wis., April 13.—Mary Swain Wagner, president of the American Suffragettes, has declared war upon the long hat pin. She goes so far as to say that she is going to have a bill introduced in the legislature.

"I know it will take about three minutes to get a unanimous vote on the subject," she said today.

"It is all one's life is worth, or one's eyes, to get into an elevator or street car, especially with the short women, who always have the biggest hats and the longest pins. I think they ought to be compelled to wear a cork on the end of the hat pin, or else cut them off—or out."

Are You Seeking a Cure for

DEAFNESS

Or Ringing Noises in the Head?

Take Advantage of This Free Offer! I do not offer you makeshifts, such as artificial ear drums or other apparatus; I do not approve of saturating your system with habit-forming drugs. I am not content to merely give you a brief period of relief from deafness, but my aim is TO CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

I am a practising physician of 32 years' active, extensive experience. I know the only satisfactory method of conquering deafness and head noises is in getting at the seat of the trouble and curing it.

I have published a book; it is written in easy, plain language and is illustrated. It tells you facts you probably never imagined and you may see just why you probably never succeeded in getting a real, lasting cure before. It is the one treatise you have been seeking and it tells all about the one method you should adopt and which is comparatively inexpensive.

PLEASE TAKE A FEW MOMENTS TO READ THESE EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS: These are, but a few selected from legions of the reports received from my patients. Full addresses of these will be given. Also a great collection of others will be sent you with my FREE BOOK.

Amazing Benefit in Six Days

(Case No. 5,289—Jackson Co., Minn.) "I have already seen a remarkable change in my ears. On the sixth day, after using your Treatment, I heard the clock tick across the room, so you can see there is a great improvement in my hearing already. Also the ringing noises in my ears have stopped and my stomach does not trouble me as formerly. I am, indeed very thankful I have taken your Treatment."

MRS. L. J. WENDLING.

Full address on application.

A Great Gain in Two Weeks

(Case No. 4,022—New York City) "After only two weeks' Treatment, I am glad to say that there is a great improvement in my hearing. When I get rid of the cold I have now I confidently believe I will be able to hear perfectly. You may be sure I will persevere, for I have positive proof that your Method is what you claim it to be."

ROBERT BROWN.

Full address on application.

Can Hear Watch Tick

(Case No. 3,416—McDonough Co., Ill.) "I have used your Method of Treatment as directed and I am delighted to report that I am now able to hear the tick of my watch some distance away, something I have not been able to do for a long time. My head has also cleared up and I can breathe freely through my nose now. The noise in my head was terrible, but your Treatment has brought relief, thank God."

WM. H. HEATON.

Full address on application.

No More Treatment Needed

(Case No. 5,611—Furnas Co., Neb.) "I am more than thankful that I sent for your Treatment. There is great improvement in every way. In fact, I do not think I need further treatment. I feel like a new being since I have taken your Method, and can never thank you enough."

MRS. T. E. ALLENDER.

Full address on application.

FREE COUPON

Cut This Out and Return to Dr. Geo. E. Coutant, 175 B, Station E, New York, and you will receive Valuable Information in Book Form and otherwise. Do not put this aside. Obey Your Impulse and Take Advantage of This FREE OFFER TODAY.

Name..............................

Address..............................

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Priceless Benefit Obtained

(Case No. 6,092—Leavenworth Co., Kan.) "I feel that I was very fortunate when I received your services and Treatment. The benefits I have received could not be bought from me at any price."

L. D. ANDREWS.

Full address on application.

Was Deaf a Long Time

(Case No. 5,503—Houghton Co., Mich.) "Before I used your Method of Treatment I could not hear a sound with my right ear. Now I can hear well. I am very much pleased with the results of your Treatment, for not only is my hearing much improved, but my whole system seems to have undergone a great change for the better. I thank you for the great good you have done me."

MRS. MAY HENDRICKSEN.

Full address on application.

Hearing and Health Improved

(Case No. 5,405—Pettis Co., Mo.) "I want to thank you for what your Method of Treatment has done for me. I am greatly benefited. I can hear so much better. Also I feel better and my health has improved in many ways. I am more than thankful to you and consider myself very fortunate that I was induced to try your Treatment."

MRS. MARY A. WAGNER.

Full address on application.

Hearing Restored—70 Years Old

(Case No. 5,853—Scioto Co., Ohio.) "You have done me so much good with your wonderful Treatment. It has been over six years since I have heard a clock tick, but after using your Method of Treatment four days I could hear the clock tick three feet away. I will celebrate my seventieth birthday next month. You would be surprised to see me get around like a sixteen-year-old girl. I hope that I can be the means of bringing other sufferers to realize that your Method is just what you recommend it to be."

MRS. R. BORING.

Full address on application.

Head-Noises Relieved

(Case No. 657—St. Francis Co., Ark.) "I take pleasure in reporting to you that I have been greatly benefited by your Method of Treatment. The head-noises which caused me so much suffering have subsided and I am glad to say that my health is also a great deal better. I gladly recommend your Treatment. You have treated me honestly and conscientiously, and I have the utmost faith in you."

MRS. LOU ROBBISSON.

Full address on application.

At 83—Head Noises Relieved

(Case No. 4,243—Essex Co., N. Y.) "As you know, I am eighty-three years of age and when I started your Method of Treatment I was far from being in good health. Now, I am happy to say, the head-noises are relieved and my strength has returned, thanks to your Treatment. I am very glad I took up your Method, Doctor, for it has helped me greatly. May you live long to help others is my prayer."

MRS. ZERUAH DUNN.

Full address on application.

Satisfied With Results

(Case No. 517—La Porte Co., Ind.) "It seems like writing to an old friend when writing you. You don't know how much good you have done me. My ears are in excellent condition, my head is clear and my health is a great deal better. You will certainly be rewarded some day for your kindness and goodness to suffering humanity."

MRS. FRED GROVER.

Full address on application.

Hearing Quickly Restored

(Case No. 4,973—Roger Mills Co., Okla.) "I am writing this at the request of my wife, who wishes me to state that she has been greatly benefited by your Method of Treatment. Her hearing has improved to a great extent, although she has not as yet completed one Treatment. I am sure there will be no need for further treatment. We are both very grateful for what you have accomplished through your very excellent Treatment."

D. V. BARNSBY.

Full address on application.

Wonderfully Improved

(Case No. 3,675—Winnipeg, Canada.) "Your Method has indeed done me a wonderful amount of good. I have followed your directions carefully, and summing all things up, I will say that I have greatly improved both in hearing and health. I am very thankful for what your Method of Treatment did for me."

J. D. JOHNSON.

Full address on application.

Hearing Rapidly Benefited

(Case No. 5,341—Providence Co., R. I.) "I write to tell you that I have taken your Treatment with great results. My hearing has improved and the head-noises have abated. In fact, I have been so greatly benefited in every way that I do not know how to thank you. I take pleasure in recommending your splendid Method to all."

ALBERT L. ROGERS.

Full address on application.

STATUTORY DECLARATION

Under Oath

COUNTY OF NEW YORK) ss.
CITY OF NEW YORK)

Personally appeared before me, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and eleven, George E. Coutant, who, being duly sworn, deposed that he is a registered licentiate physician of the State of New York, that he has had over a third of a century of medical experience and training, that he has been employed by the United States Government as a medical official and that all the copies of letters from patients published by him are true in detail and purport, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed) G. E. COUTANT, M. D.
L. S. (Signed) H. BLAUNER, Notary Public.

DEAFNESS IS DANGEROUS

There always was some danger in being deaf, but with the invention of rapid speeding automobiles no deaf or partly deaf person can feel safe. Accidents to those who could not hear well are being recorded by thousands. Moreover, deafness

Annoys Others by Forcing Them to Shout at You.

Prevents You from Enjoying Theatres, Concerts, etc.

Makes You Feel a Bore When in Company.

Hinders Your Success in Business or Socially.

Stops You from Hearing Sweet Sounds of Nature.

Is Usually Allied with Nervousness and Despondency.

My book explains why it is very probably your own fault that you remain deaf and why you are becoming a little harder of hearing every year. Explains nervousness. Shows wherein the underlying causes of continued deafness or head noises are probably

Shortening Your Life

My book tells you how I have cured cases which have been given up as hopeless; it explains wherein you may gain wonderful benefit from the very outset. It is a book for men and women at any age. It fearlessly exposes those frauds who prey upon those who are deaf. It shows you how Nature is patiently waiting for you to give her a chance to help you. This book, you may say, is WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD to you, yet it will cost you nothing but the expense of a postcard or stamp in writing for it. Dont' pass this by and say: "It is like the rest of them—I am disappointed and discouraged," but get the book just as soon as possible and and be surprised—joyous—at the prospect of a

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Throw aside your prejudice over past failures, no matter what bad luck you may have had even with skilled specialists. My book shows you why they so often fail and gives you simple directions for testing whether your own case is hopeless or probably curable. There are many genuine, pleasant surprises in my book. You will feel better for having read it. Let me send it to you in plain wrapper, absolutely free. Keep this adv't. Address:

DR. GEO. E. COUTANT, 175 B, Station E, New York, N. Y.

New England is to have a national forest and park in the White mountains. Before another summer season opens the White mountains will have the nucleus of a national forest. A government crew has been busy during the last six months in the White mountains examining timber tracts, and 100,000 acres are to be valued and bought by the government.

Cause of Iron Rust.

Popular Mechanics.

British investigators estimate that the rails of a single railway system in England lose 18 tons in weight every day, and that the larger part of this loss is due to the effects of rust, says Railway and Locomotive Engineering. The problem of rust is of great economic importance, not only because of such losses as that just mentioned, but also because of the great expense involved in repainting iron and steel strutures in order to preserve them. Thus $10,000 a year is spent in painting the great Scotch bridge over the Forth. Recent experiments indicate that pure iron in the presence of pure oxygen does not rust. It appears to be necessary for the production of rust that some acid, notably carbonic acid, shall be present. When iron is subjected to the action of water containing traces of acid, and in the presence of atmospheric oxygen, it always rusts. The rapid rusting of iron in railroad stations is ascribed to the presence of sulphuric acid derived from the smoke of locomotives.

Gasoline Pipe Lines.

If authority can be obtained, one or more pipe lines will be laid to convey gasoline from the Thames estuary to various parts of London. It is said that a three day's fog on the river would mean serious reduction if not complete exhaustion, of the supply of gasoline in London. That would render useless nearly every automobile, taxicab, motor truck and motor omnibus in the city. The Commercial Motor Users' Association regards the danger as sufficiently serious to warrant a petition to parliment for permission to lay the proposed pipe lines.

Can Take Rhone Trip.

A steamer service on the Rhone will probably be commenced in the late spring between Lyons and Avignon. If this can be accomplished the trip promises scenic beauties in every way equal to those so much admired on the famous though now somewhat hackneyed Rhine trip. It is expected by the promoters of the scheme that at least twenty passengers would use the service during the navigable season.

"Invisible" Airship.

Popular Mechanics.

Baron Adam Roenne, a well-known airship and naval engineer, has taken out a patent in England for an "invisible" airship. Invisibility is to be achieved by making the outer case or envelop of chromium, a metal capable of receiving a high polish, which will be permanently maintained by means of a covering of transparent varnish The outer cover will thus, to all intents, be converted into a mirror, and the theory is that invisibility will be achieved by reflection. The Baron claims that there will be no recurring shade shown at the bottom of the keel, as it is proposed that the latter shall taper to a point. The airship will then always take the color of the surrounding elements, and through larger than the biggest liner, will be invisible at any height above about 2,500 ft. Special silencing devices are proposed for the engines.

A Canadian Model City.

Our Canadian neighbor do not make so much fuss over conservation and development of resources as we do in this country, but in achievement in this direction they are in the lead. Realizing that water transportation is the cheapest, the Dominion has developed a canal system not equalled in the world. The same enterprise ha been shown in connection with water power development. English capitalists are preparing to build a model city on the St. Lawrence at the Rapids of the Cedars, the Cascades and Couteau. It is planned to use the abundant power thus provided not only for manufacture, but for lighting and heating the city, flushing the streets, etc. It goes without saying that such a city is to be laid out in the most scientific fashion, with parks, playgrounds and the ideal street system which older cities vainly strive for. The syndicate is said to represent $100,000,000 of capital.

A Religious Flower.

The Magazine Flowers.

The Madonna lily, which has been cultivated in northern Europe since 1596, is indigenous to the Levant. Moreover, its natural blooming time there is round about the average celebration of Easter. No one knows, of course, but it is not at all unlikely that when the first Easter dawned this lily was disclosing its lovely white chalices in Palestine. If this were not a substantial enough claim for the Madonna lily, there is its constant appearance in religious paintings and ecclesiastical decoration to show that it was, and is, the church's sacred lily, it is, in fact, a flower fairly steeped in religious sentiment.

Our President's Ages.

William Henry Harrison was oldest President at inauguration —sixty-eight years; Roosevelt was the youngest, forty-two years. Grant, Cleveland, Pierce and Polk passed their fiftieth birthday in office, Jackson retired within eleven days and Buchanan within fifty days of seventy years. John Adams, dying in his ninety-first year, was the oldest ex-President.

The Ancients Shaved.

Chicago Tribune.

Shaving was practiced among the Egyptians early in the eighteenth century before Christ. The first mention of it in the Scriptures is in Genesis, where Joseph made a hasty toilet when called to go before the king and "shaved himself." Nearly a century later shaving the head is mentioned. Ezekiel (B. C. 595) alludes to the "barber's razor."

Glasses Absolutely Free

Now look here all you weak-eyed, spectacle-wearing readers of this paper, you've just got to quit wearing your dim, scratchy, headache-producing, sight-destroying spectacles at once as I am going to send you a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses absolutely free of charge.

—These "Perfect Vision" glasses will enable you to read the very finest print in your bible even by the dim firelight—

—These "Perfect Vision" glasses will enable you to thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on—

—These "Perfect Vision" glasses will enable you to shoot the smallest bird off the tallest tree top on the cloudiest days—

—These "Perfect Vision" glasses will enable you to distinguish a horse from a cow at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach—

Now please remember these wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses are free—absolutely free to every reader of this paper—not a cent need you pay for them now and never.

I therefore insist that you sit down right now—this very minute —and write me your name and address at once and I will immediately mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester and a four-dollar cash certificate entitling you to a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses absolutely free of charge—just as cheerfully as I have sent them to nearly all the other spectacle-wearers in your county. Address—

DR. HAUX—The Spectacle Man—
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NOTE:—The above house is perfectly reliable.

J. Samuels, President. I Give You $8 a Day and FREE Tailored Suit

When I tell you that I will give you a suit of clothes free and that you can make from $8.00 to $10.00 a day selling Knickerbocker clothes, I mean business and you can depend absolutely on what I say. Why not be your own boss? I am president of this great tailoring company, a gigantic establishment that does over a three million dollar yearly business. We have been in business for years and years and have lowered our cost of production so that we can and do make the most liberal offer of any other firm.

Our Prices Are Lower Than Others

I have started too many ambitious young men in business to make any misstatements as to the wonderful opportunities of representing Knickerbocker clothes. Here is my picture. I wear a Knickerbocker suit. I want YOU to put on one of these suits and go out and sell clothes to your friends. No money necessary. Special agent's offer. Lowest prices, highest quality—guaranteed! Money back if you or customer are dissatisfied. But you won't be. You will be delighted with the fit, quality and finish, the low prices and the money you can make. (Suits $8.00 up.) Now, I can't tell you the whole story here but I want you to write me a letter and I will sit down and answer that letter and tell you how you can coin the cash and wear one of our beautiful suits free—yes, free. I give you entire salesman's outfit FREE; we prepay all express charges. But you must answer immediately because I am going to allot your territory to an agent right away. Hundreds of summer orders, if you want the job. Act at once. Just write me like you would your own father. Remember, my boy, that I have started hundreds of young men up the golden ladder of success. Address me personally. J. SAMUELS, Pres. Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. F, Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS.

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Rider Agents Wanted in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1912 bicycle. Write for special offer. Finest Guaranteed 1912 Models $10 to $27 with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires. 1910 & 1911 Models all of best makes $7 to $12 100 Second-Hand Wheels All makes and models, good as new $3 to $8 Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE We Ship on Approval without a cent deposit, pay the freight, and allow 10 DAY'S FREE TRIAL. TIRES, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, parts and repairs for all makes of bicycles at half usual prices. DO NOT BUY until you get our catalogues and offer. Write now. MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. D 64 CHICAGO

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PILES If you are afflicted with piles in any form write for a FREE trial treatment of Infallible Pile Tablets and you will ever bless the day you read this. Infallible Tablet Co., Dept. 180 Marshall, Mich.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1912.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO. .... Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE .... Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

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SPECIMEN COPIES sent postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Ripe Opportunities

The best time to harvest strawberries is when they are ripe. It is the same with opportunities; they must be gathered at the right time. A good way to keep in touch with ripe opportunities is to read the advertising columns of The Blade.

Calling a spade is one of Colonel Roosevelt's characteristics.

Americans are finding that fleeing from Mexico is good exercise.

Good listeners are always popular with people who like to talk.

The average man gets a lot of fool things out of the back of his head.

All successful fiction writers of the present day use the word "obsession."

We never saw anything that could look any sicker than a sick monkey.

Explorer Amundsen won't lecture in America until next January. We can wait.

The Democratic party continues to go wrong in spite of all Mr. Bryan's advice.

To miss none of the beauties of the world one must get up with the sun these mornings.

Give an unconfirmed rumor the wings of the morning and it can outfly any aeronaut.

Loafing is a disease easily contracted by people who are going to do something tomorrow.

Lillian Russell is in favor of the nomination of Roosevelt. It is a cunning little beauty hint.

Why is it that most men who invent a soft drink think that it ought to be red to become popular?

Dr. Wiley has done so much good that we ought to forgive him for going on the lecture platform.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to sneeze into a bandana handkerchief?

Germany is going to tax cats. To the superstitious mind taxing will be luckier than shooting 'em.

Since his defeat in Illinois Uncle Shelby Cullom may decide that he no longer resembles Abraham Lincoln.

The European physician who says he can graft hair on a bald scalp certainly has a large field to work in.

When Madero gets through handling Mexico he will be in condition to accept almost any kind of man's job.

A woman with ten husbands has been sent to jail for a year instead of being presented with a bronze medal.

New England has formed a shoestring trust. We'll bet that it breaks some morning at the most inopportune time.

Uncle Shelby Cullom suffered the fate of the man who always wants one more term to round out his political career.

One of the hardest jobs a sense of humor has is to counteract the doleful influences of a liver that isn't working right.

It isn't probable that the Philadelphia man who has discovered how to live on $1 a week spends much money for anti-fat remedies.

"A New York tailor says that riding in an automobile develops the chest." We have sometimes thought it swelled one's head.

J. Ogden Armour dined with Emperor Wilhelm the other day. The emperor gets opportunities to meet many important people.

In the spring farmers have nothing to do but get ready for a season of hard work. They don't have to bother about the probable standing of the baseball team.

THE STRONGEST WEAPON.

> We ought by this time to have seen the futility—I might even say the silliness—of trying to punish illegal antion by penalizing corporations as such. Fines punish the stockholders; forfeiture of charter and of franchise which they are exercising paralyzes industry and confuses business.—Woodrow Wilson.

Whether it shall be a bureau, court or department which is to keep interstate corporations true to the line of good behavior—federal regulation being inevitable sooner or later—the powerful weapon of nullification must be put in the regulator's hands. Corporations, as Mr. Wilson has declared, are not to be deterred by fines if the illegal practices are of profit. But should they be made aware that charters are in danger of cancellation they will take the most minute care not to transgress against the mildest of a list of prohibitions.

THE PEOPLE'S ERA.

The week that ended Monday is destined to stand big in the history of the republic, however long that history may run. It marks the end of a political era—it sounds the knell of boss-governed partisanship and fires the sunrise gun of popular rule in political party government.

The wreckage of the federal and state machines crushed by the might of a too long patient people can never be repaired. Two of the most shameless and powerful organizations in America, holding sway in two of the greatest states in the Union, have been ground to flinders. Lorimer and Penrose, personifications of the sordid spirit of political bossism, have been swept to overwhelming defeat. The people have found themselves. Henceforth they will not be denied.

It is an unhappy thing that President Taft has made of himself the target in this battle of the people for themselves and their rights. There will be righteous self-government over the downfall of one who might have been a great force for good and for American progress. There will be rather, in this hour of certainty of Taft defeat, deep regret that the President, despite good intent, has allowed selfish advisers and evil influences to array him and his supporters on the side of outworn, sordid traditions and the worst and most menacing influences in American political life.

That Mr. Taft cannot be nominated there is no longer a shadow or shred of doubt. His truest friends will urge him to withdraw from a hopeless contest. His selfish followers will seek a third candidate. And thousands of honest, earnest citizens who have followed his fortunes thus far in the sincere belief that he has been entitled to their support will realize now the inevitable defeat that would await his nomination and will turn, perhaps reluctantly, but none the less certainly, to the one man whose election as a Republican is possible and to whose grip on the trust and faith of the American people Illinois and Pennsylvania have given such overwhelming proof.

The path of the Republican party, if it is to continue to be the party of the people, lies straight and clearly marked. Never in American history has the voice of the people rung truer, never has popular will been more clearly expressed than in the demand today for Theodore Roosevelt's return to leadership. And the party that has honored him before and trusted him before will honor and trust him again.

For the will of the people is the law.

HOBBIES.

It is at this season that the man with an outdoor hobby is the busiest, for the heavier work of a hobby is that of preparation and anticipation.

The angler is overhauling lines, testing rods, wrangling over the merits and shortcomings of apparatus and flies and adding inches to the length of the fish caught last season. The golfer has his clubs sandpapered and wrapped anew. The gardening fellow has read the seed catalogues over for the third time. The baseball fan has absorbed winter "dope" until he puffs like a boy after the Christmas dinner.

The man without a hobby is to be more than pitied. He is to be looked on with suspicion, as one fit for treason, strategems and spoils. For a hobby, even if it be no more than keeping the dandelions out of the lawn, is a fine foil for work. It serves to take the mind off the pursuit of the dollar. It is a relief to the householder who thinks he is forever paying taxes. The wage-earner who practices no hobby is likely to take the exaggerations of the Socialists to heart and believe himself pulling at the oar of a slave galley.

A hobby is a humanizer. It straightens out distorted visions. It restores perspectives and proportions. To many a poor soul a hobby is the only thing which represents a sane purpose in life.

Make fun of the man with a hobby, if you choose. He is used to it. Then, too, he can turn on you and make sport of your hobby. Thus the world is never absolutely exhausted of the raw material of humor. If this were all that could be said for hobbies it would still be saying a good deal.

CONSTITUTION INTERPRETING.

There is often a suspicion of convenience about the protest against the supreme court overruling a legislative act. It fits in with the views of those protesting. If their desires and opinions favored the nullification of legislation they are likely to be found proclaiming it a very good thing to have the constitution obeyed and the foresight of the signers vindicated.

Nevertheless, there is a growing impatience with government by supreme court decision—an impatience which Mr. Roosevelt did not make. The judiciary branch has raised itself far above the legislative and administrative branches, whereas it started off upon equal terms with the others. There is no absolute certainty in the final outcome of any new law-making, particularly that kind which has come into being through the altered social status of institutions and the wearing away of the old doctrine of individual rights. The creative world constantly alters. The quarrel with the bench is that it refuses to alter with it. So the world must blunder along until the bench comes toddling after.

Yet—it is clear—the recognition of a principle that the supreme court dare not cancel a legislative act will add a great weight to the responsibility of the legislative branch. It will call for more careful law-making, for study and real thought in place of snap judgment and political foolery. It is assumed by reactionary forces that legislatures cannot be improved, cannot be lifted to the higher standards required. Whether they can or not is of secondary importance at this time. The present issue is concerned with the question whether the people, gifted or stupid, or the judges, fair-minded or biased, shall make the law.

ART AND ADVERTISING.

Much as they may be disinclined to admit it, the magazines and newspapers are today printing their best and most artistic pictures in the advertising columns.

A little study of the periodicals and dailies will show that this is true. There is a very excellent excuse for it. The picture which a great artist or illustrator may make is reproduced, as it often happens, in hundreds of publications. The costs distributed mean little to the advertiser as respects any one of the publications. On the other hand, the magazines must, above everything, be original in their own editorial space and the newspapers, since they are the creations of a swift-rushing day, must discard all processes that are slow and leisurely.

Yet, there is no very good reason why any excuses should be offered. Advertising is an art in itself. It should have the best of carriers, the best of presentations, the best of means to attract and hold attention. If the advertising parts of magazines and newspapers cannot afford "good art" it is unreasonable to look for it in other sections.

FEW BIG CONSTRUCTIVE IDEAS.

The suggestion of a prominent corporation lawyer that the railroads be merged into a gigantic company with twenty-five billions of capital has not been taken seriously. It will be remembered it was proposed that this corporation should be formed by act of congress also, its regulation placed among the governmental duties and 3 per cent guaranteed upon the stock.

The reason, possibly that the country could not bring itself to give the proposition much attention is that congress is not to be depended upon to act patriotically in any such matter. It would see political possibilities beyond counting. It could not resist the temptation to develop and exploit them. Congress is human and for its own interest before it is anything else.

We believe, however, that the country is to hear more of such constructive plans for remedying economic ills—set forth by men who know their subjects, are careful and logical and gifted with vision. For the Socialists will not be let to have the larger field of social regeneration to themselves. Theirs is surely not the one possible treatment on a comprehensive scale. The ills, so far, have been pottered with and dosed and poulticed and subjected to mental healing. The case is one for the operating table and the steel-nerved surgeon.

RESTRICTIONS ON WEALTH.

Not in the national campaign of 1912, and perhaps not in that of four years after, but in due time, the country will have to deal directly with an issue calling for a wider dissemination of wealth.

The country cannot afford to have a land of many wage-earners and a few wage-masters. We cannot exist as a republic if every industry is owned and controlled by men whom we now grandiloquently call "kings," but to whom we might some day bow down to as real sovereigns. It will be an unstable nation that is composed of persons who have less than their per capita share of wealth and a hundred or so who have many thousand times their per capita.

The difficulties of bringing about an exactly equable division of wealth are beyond the world overcoming in its present stage of development, yet a more equable division can be caused through the regulation of monopoly, an enforced sharing of opportunities, the emancipation of working women and men and the encouragement of shorter working hours, better wages and improved conditions of living for all.

SPRING COLDS.

Many a doctor who is called upon to treat a cold has a feeling of sympathy for that practitioner who, when brought into the presence of a case of acute indigestion, said: "I can't cure that, but I can give you something that'll throw you into fits. I'm sure h—— on fits!"

As a persistent, stubborn, irritating proposition a cold has all things eclipsed, not excepting the bill collector. Why a thing should appear at once relatively trivial and mountainously immovable is not written down where ordinary folks can read the explanation. The fact though is undisputed. A cold is just plumb ornery. Its meanest trait is its trickiness. A person passes through fall and winter without a sniffle in spite of accidents to the furnace, of stuffy, disease-exchanging street cars, wet feet, draughts and snowballs down the back of the neck, only to be stricken when winter unfolds its wings for flight. It is unfair, unjust. If colds were malefactors of great wealth there would not be two minds about putting them in jail.

The experimenters in medicine have provided the world with serums which make short work of the bacteria of diphtheria, meningitis and other of the more terrible diseases. Some day they may feel they can turn to a study of our commonest ailment and produce a serum which will choke the misery completely out of it.

There is some comfort in being so poor that it is not necessary to lie to the assessor.

JAIL OR A MONUMENT.

The typical cotton grower, according to the books with red binding, has been a man who rode about on a white horse and bossed the job.

The real cotton grower, at the time when plantation romance was most in favor, was a tenant farmer. He lived in accordance with the state of his credit at the store. He was "carried" from plantin' to pickin'. Half his crop went to the land owner, the other half wiped the slate clean at the store. If he were fortunate, the cotton grower owned in fee simple the mule that flapped his ears in tune with his slow, deliberate steps around the field.

The books were right in describing the landlord as an aristocrat. He was that—with the aristocrat's feudatory privileges. These included: To lose all when the tenant lost; to run a credit at the store at 40 per cent advance on the price of the necessities of life, to encourage the tenant, to lend him whatever he asked, to provide him with medicines, to let him go free if he cheated, to wear out the clothes of a forgotten fashion and to mourn over a fallen greatness. The southern landlord was an aristocrat—but mostly of the Fief of Pathetic Makeshifts.

They say, who have been in the cotton country in the last year, that the south of a decade ago would not recognize its own image in the glass of today. The tenant farmer—if you please—pays cash rent. The store no longer "carries" him. He isn't a dependent or a servile wheedler for little comforts. That old home of the landlord is painted again, the broken gate fixed up, the stables in repair. Sons and daughters get an education that does not drain the life blood of the parents at home.

It is a new south that "living" cotton has produced. There has been talk of putting the people who raised the price in jail. Rewards in this world are sometimes peculiar.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE SOIL

The French market gardener holds a sort of world's record for getting results out of the soil. He pets it and drives it, feeds it and coddles it and never gives it an hour's rest; when he departs he leaves it as good as it ever was, save when he carries it away with him, as he is sometimes charged with doing. Just what the French gardener gets in the way of dividends for his wisdom and industry isn't to be found in the literature which brags about him.

There is one record in this country which sheds some light on the possibilities of the soil and may form a basis for figuring out the Frenchman's income.

A trial acre was set aside in the suburbs of a western city. Radishes, spring onions, turnips, lettuce, string beans and beets were raised. The work was performed by one man working only part time, with the addition of occasional labor hired from time to time. No special marketing device was employed except that pains were taken to get the produce before the buying public in as fresh and attractive way as possible. After a year's trial, the final accounts of the acre were like this:

Gross income	$1,600.35
Expenses	504.50
Net income	$1,106.85

This was plain, ordinary, open-air gardening. What the Frenchman, with his rich soil, glass covers, irrigation and forcing schemes, produces in income might look to the trial acre's returns like a lake freighter beside a lumber schooner.

A WARNING FOR FLY-TIME

The open season for the fly is near at hand. It is worth while, then, to consider some of the lessons of last season and see if they're not worth remembering.

The war upon the typhoid fly was an excellent thing as a war. But many of its battles were engaged in with little thought as to consequences. They brought harm to the enemies of flies as well as to the flies. In parts of the country, Sunday school children were offered prizes for the flies they killed and brought before a referee. A number of communities put up sums of money to reward boys and girls who could show they had "swatted" to the most fatal effect. But handling the germ carriers involved the chance of infection which the killing was intended to remove. A writer in Medical Council sounds a warning that should be heeded this summer:

> It has been told us that every fly carries on its dirty little feet about, as a low estimate, 83,000,000 germs of various kinds, and if we should multiply these 83,000,000 germs that each fly carries by the 1,889,000 flies caught by even one of the competitors in a contest—to say nothing of all the others—we arrive at the astonishing number of 156,587,000,000,000 germs, which are necessarily handled by these children in these contests.

Let the work of "swatting" the fly go on. Keep the pesky little distributer of disease on the jump for his life. Don't let him walk upon the baby's hands and face. Hunt his breeding place and cover, or destroy it. But above everything, don't encourage children to handle flies and run the new perils of death.

THE LAW OF COMPETITION.

In a western state were two coal mines owned by companies of large capitalization. A third mine was the principal possession of a rich man, and a fourth mine was owned by a man who acted as his own superintendent and had no other property.

All four mines did well in proportion to their size until the panic of 1907. The demand for coal then fell off. Representatives met to agree on a limitation of output that would prevent injurious competition and yet let each mine run sufficiently to keep men partly employed and the four properties in good physical condition. But when a lawyer was consulted, he showed that they would run counter to the anti-trust law. The idea was abandoned. The mines were kept competing. It is reported that the rich man is losing money and the poor mine-owner is near the wall. The large companies, against their original desires, are compelled to crush their competitors.

Consumers, no doubt, are benefiting by this state of warfare now. But soon there will be only two mines in the field. The large companies will control and do what they like with them.

This is that competition to which many statesmen would have us return—the strong breaking the weak, the temporary blessings for the consumer to be paid for manifold later on, industrial plants closed up and fallen into decay and workmen forced to wander in search of employment, the building up of monopoly by explicit direction of the law.

CAPITALISM.

Of all the hateful things set down in the book of Socialism, capitalism is the worst. It is the root of all evil. It is all things unlovable. It is vicious. It is cruel. We cannot doubt that when the Socialist orator goes home and would be relieved of the chatter of the children he warns them that capitalism will get them if they don't watch out.

It has been under this hateful capitalist system that science has come out of the cave of superstition and become an enlightening force of immeasurable promise. Capitalism, horrific, has builded a country and opened its gateways to many millions of tried and burdened souls, among whom have been many leading Socialists. It has, in spite of its coldness and cruelty, laid the stones of hospitals, universities, schools, aye, even enforced a system of instruction by means of which Socialists have gained recruits. Perhaps through perversity, it has lowered the death rate. It has let men go about the world freely, hold converse with one another, organize among themselves, spread whatsoever doctrine they chose even though it be anti-capitalistic.

Wicked as it is, capitalism has yet been a tolerant system. Surely Socialists will admit that, though they deny it all other credit. We wonder if in the Socialist state men would be permitted to oppose, to set up new doctrines, to tear down and to blockade. "We build for all time," said a Socialist speaker in Toledo not many months ago. Folk who build for all time would never stand for the presence of those who question the quality of the building material.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

In the first real test of popular sentiment, unhampered by local partisan quarrels and unhindered by the grip of the federal machine, Theodore Roosevelt last Tuesday scored a stunning victory in the contest with President Taft. The state of Illinois, with its vast farming interests and its second largest city in America, was swept by the Roosevelt delegate ticket from the lake to the river.

Arrayed against the former President was every shred of power that the federal organization with its brazenly used patronage and the unspeakable Lorimer with his shameless machine could muster. The trained, practical politicians of the state were, almost without exception, fighting desperately for the administration. Big business and organized wealth backed Mr. Taft to the limit of their ability. Every fraudulent political advantage lay with the President and his friends.

But the people were for Theodore Roosevelt. They had not forgotten his past championing of them and their rights and their rule. They witnessed the brave battle he had fought during the last week up and down and over and across the state. And when their opportunity came last Thursday they spoke as only Americans can speak when a righteous cause is in danger.

The result of the President's crushing defeat will be country-wide. Victory for Mr. Taft in Illinois last Thursday would have spelled certain ruin for the Roosevelt campaign. Victory for the colonel means tremendous impetus to his cause. It weakens the power of misused patronage and frays the lash of federal bossism.

From this hour on Colonel Roosevelt's forces will go singing to battle. For there is victory in the air for him and them and for the great American people for whom they are fighting.

OVERPRODUCTION.

It has come home to the manufacturing industries of the United States that in the last few years there has been a vast overproduction of their wares. The mills and factories have ground to such good purpose that were they to halt for an entire season, in many lines the country would still not have absorbed the surplus.

At the same time mills and factories are running, protecting their equipment against the damage which complete cessation of work brings about so swiftly and alarmingly, keeping at least a part of their working force employed urging salesmen to new efforts and advertising bravely.

Why, in such a state of industry, prices do not go to pieces, wages fall to the starvation point and factories go into receivers' hands at a rate to work the courts overtime, can possibly be answered by the Socialists—and by them only. For to the Socialists the state of industry, commerce and life is without complexities, without vexatious and disputed questions.

A RECIPE FOR THE OLD.

The man who has reached old age and cannot quit work because nothing else can interest him, is greatly to be pitied, though more often he is held up as an example of industry for the young to follow. The worst of his case is that frequently he is no longer efficient. Younger men around him are constantly performing their tasks better, thinking more clearly, giving birth to more ideas and executing them so well as to bring humiliation to the elder.

When the achievements of the automobile are all recorded, it will be found that among them is the service of divorcing business men of advanced years from their jobs. It has provided, in hundreds of cases, that interest which could not be discovered elsewhere. It has put pleasure into traveling which many never find upon railroad trains and steamers. It has taken men back to their youthful appreciation of the open country, given them vigor, appetite, the high zeal of fast movement, and a sympathy with human nature long since encrusted with the moss of business strife.

The prescription for the man who has the means to quit work, but not the spirit, is a simple one. Get a motor car.

STEAM AND ELECTRIC ROADS.

The Railway Age Gazette finds that the competition of the electric interurban lines is no longer one that injures and worries the steam roads, except in limited regions in the west and south.

> Generally in the older and more populous communities, with the initial rivalries lived down, the traction has become a feeder—or, more strictly speaking, its character as a lateral and feeder has come to dominate its nature as a parallel. This is especially true of the east, where profitable new traction territory was long ago mostly exhausted. A minor factor is the tendency of the suburban traction to bring the suburb into closer connection with the urban steam railway station.

The Age Gazette wonder "if the analogy of the new Haven and New York Central will continue, and the tractions gradually be absorbed by steam systems, themselves operated much more extensively by electricity than at present? Or will the traction, in the main, be segregated as now?" The Age Gazette answers by saying the first alternative will come about, but not until there is a consolidation of the electric roads into large systems.

THE GRACES ONLY.

In a small western town there used to live a man who had a local fame as a scholar. He had been graduated from Harvard. When an occasional youth needed coaching in the classics or in mathematics in order to pass entrance examinations for college, the scholar was called in. But at other times he ran a dreary little second-hand bookstore, mended umbrellas, mowed lawns and fixed the strings for morning glories to climb upon.

This man had what is still called an education. Harvard had taught him well in everything except doing well for himself. It had given him graces, but not the basis for making a good living. He was heavily stocked in those things which temper and soften and sweeten the life of one who knows how to turn them to their true account. But it was no part of Harvard to teach him efficiency.

Why shouldn't it have been?

Sunday School

MEN WHO MOVE THE WORLD

International Sunday School Lesson for April 21 Is, "Appointment of the Twelve," Mark 3:7-19. Golden Text, John 15:16.

By William T. Ellis.

Anybody who closely follows the religious trend of our times sees that the fashion runs toward expensive buildings. Individuals, local congregations and national organizations are putting their money into steel and stone. In New York City alone there is afoot a canvass for four million dollars for new buildings for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. Already mutterings are heard which indicate a widespread revolt against his fashion. We are over-emphasizing the tool rather than the worker for, after all, a building is but an appliance to be used by consecrated men.

It takes no gift of prophecy to perceive that the deeper tendency among Christian leaders is back toward the Christ way of making disciples, and putting into everyday men and women new ideas and new purposes and then trusting them to find ways of making over the world. A man is bigger than a church steeple and his Kingdom-capacity is greater than an apartment house and gymnasium and school combined. "Back to man," will be the new cry. The elemental human resources that God has used from the beginning still remain the chief dependence of the Kingdom of Heaven. This lesson upon the call of the twelve apostles is timely and capable of significant development in the right hands.

The Men and Religion Method.

While this lesson is being studied, there is in session in New York City the Christian Conservation Congress of the Men and Religion Movement. Great meetings are being held, great speeches are being made, and monumental reports are being delivered by the various commissions.

But perhaps the biggest fact of all is that the organization behind the Movement perishes with this Congress. In splendid self-abnigation, the Committee of Ninety-Seven pass away at the hour of their greatest achievement. They have done a noble work in the history of American churches, and now they have the grace and courage to efface themselves.

What means this unexampled procedure? Nothing else, fundamentally, than that these men have been in the school of Christ. They have learned that it is not a new organization, but new men that the world and church need. So the Men and Religion representatives have gone up and down the land, lodging new ideas in men's minds and new purposes in their hearts. They have made disciples wherever they have gone. Tens of thousands of laymen date the beginning of their Christian activity from the visit of the Men and Religion speakers.

Now by these disciples the Movement stands or falls. If they are true to their vision and purpose, the result will be a reanimated Christianity in North America, and the Men and Religion Movement will have succeeded.

There is no blinking the fact that these clamant times demand something radical of the church. The realization of new opportunities has brougth a new urgency, and a new sense of the immediateness of the duty of the church to rise to this fresh occasion. There never has been such call upon the forces of religion by social, political and economic conditions as today.

Sensing the Need for Something Different.

Realizing this, certain zealous persons would turn the church into a debating club or a charitable relief society. Others would shatter all ecclesiastical organization and quickly merge the various bodies into a colorless entity.

A better way has been shown by the United Presbyterian denomination. There the man have taken hold of the old organization with a new vision and have vitalized it. They have permeated the entire denomination with their modern purposes. The wonders of achievement which they have wrought are causing all Christendom to marvel. The single accomplishment of raising one million dollars within the month of March, 1912, by an every-member canvass is without precedent.

After all has been said about these modern methods, however, it is plain that the United Presbyterians have simply followed the oldest and best authenticated of fashions—they have called men into a new allegiance. These men have accomplished results. Which fact but points the lesson that the day's need is a need of men.

The Crowded Christ.

So serene and poised was the Master and so free from the distraction of the cares that thronged the days that we forget how really crowded with work He was. Observe the recurrence in His biography of the single phrase, "a great multitude" which followed Him. He literally was pressed by people. They impaired His liberty of action; they robbed Him of rest; they made Him a servant of the poorest and the neediest.

And what needs that throng embodied! Jesus seemed to be the focus of all the sin and suffering and woe and want of His world. Every man with a burden or a grief crowded toward Christ.

Physically, it was impossible for Him to minister to all who needed Him, or to carry His message to all the places ready for it. Then, as now, He must go on the feet of His friends if He would run all the errands of the Father. He is in this our Exemplar. There is scant wisdom in trying to do a great work alone. We must all learn to labor with people. If leaders, we must utilize helpers and train them to their highest efficiency. The responsibility that comes to us we must distribute. Every leader should multiply himself by his disciples. Thus, in the purpose of Christ, His college of apostles became Himself twelve times repeated.

The Possibilities of Plain Men.

Jesus did not wait for geniuses. The difference between a good executive and a second-rate one is that the good executive can take the material in hand and utilize it effectively. The second-rate man goes about whining over the lack of competent helpers. We are prone to be mistaken in our estimate of the apostles, for we see them in the ripeness of their power and service. When they were called by the Lake of Galilee they were amazingly like you and me. All of them were average, everyday folk, without much social poise or polish. Most of them were more at home in a lumbering, fish-odorous boat than in a palace or in "good society." Let us get hold of this great truth. Analyze the list of the twelve, and in temperament and in training they are seen to be common folk; more common than the average of delegates at any religious convention today.

We are prone to boast of the big names who adorn our churches and religious organizations. We are proud of the rich and famous laymen who are on our lists. The exaltation of the merely wealthy or prominent men to preeminent places in church work has reached an absurd length. Those who have worked with them have come to see that these are not the men who make things go. The example of Jesus rises up to remind us that His source of supply, the everyday folk who toil, is still at hand. Why should our secretaries spend their time trying to beguile a reluctant hour or two from a busy man of affairs, when there are virile, forceful young men with unoccupied time in all our churches waiting only the call to leadership?

The amazing fact about the whole story is what Jesus can do with an ordinary man. We talk much of the self-made man, but he is not to be compared with the Christ-made man. The most ordinary person, plus Christ, becomes an extraordinary person. The 12 untutored, rustic Galileans, about whom we study today, became the statesmen of the world's greatest empire. That group of Syrian peasants have changed all the history of the race, and are still at work in our own time. Their achievements throw into the shade those of Alexander and the Caesars.

The High Call.

Garibaldi summoned his recruits to long marches, to hunger, to privation, to wounds, to death. His followers leaped in heroism to the high summons. So it is no easy allegiance that Jesus offers to His disciples. He calls men and women into a service that is as hard as it is holy. He bids them give themselves to the difficult task of being salt for the salvation of society. As salt is ever in danger of losing its savor, so Christians are subject to the constant temptation of losing their saltness—their uniqueness, their power to preserve—because they become like the lump they are meant to leaven.

Likewise Jesus bade His disciples to be the lights of the world. Then, as now, the salvation of a neighborhood and of a state depends upon the righteous men. No nation can live without the lives that are light and that are salt. These are the hope of our time. No city can get so bad that even a handful of true disciples cannot redeem it. Ten righteous men would have saved Sodom. The day's need is voiced by the hymn of the brotherhoods:

"Jesus calls us, o'er the tumult
Of our life's wild restless sea;
Day by day His sweet vice soundeth
Saying, 'Chrisitan, follow Me.'
"As of old, apostles heard it
By the Galilean lake,
Turned from home and toil and kindred,
Leaving all for His dear sake."

Varieties

Weather reports are sent f Gibralter to London daily by wir telegraphy.

Two shillings is now the charge a telephone talk between London central France.

The Chilean government is ere ing from 60 to 70 new school bu ings a year.

Texas produced nine million bar of petroleum in 1911.

An international coal smoke ab ment exhibition will be held in L don in March and April.

The net number of alien immigr into England last year was 18,856, against 19,143 the year before.

Aluminum pulleys for machin are said to lessen the friction and t extend the life of belts.

Experiments made in Spain show that by the aid of fertilizers the y of olives can be doubled.

The British exchequer, betw April 1 and December 31 last, rece ed £18,181,000 in estate or de duties.

The Salvation Army recently st that its property holdings in United States exceed $5,000,000 in v ue.

The world's demand for moving p tures now calls for the use of nea 55,000 miles of films a year.

A London judge has decided th purchaser of forged postage stam has no remedy against the seller.

The right-of-way of the public the sea across a golf course at Sk ness was recently sustained in British courts.

During 1911 the London county co cil registered 68,954 motor vehic among which were included 1 motorcycles.

Germany has the world's larg loom, in which felt disks for pa mills up to 233 feet in circumfere can be woven.

A French chemist claims to h devised a simple but accurate meth of measuring the surface of a hum being.

The government of New Zealand replacing its wooden telegraph po and letter box posts with reinforc concrete ones.

The discovery of a considerable posit of uranium ore in South A tralia is believed to indicate a n source of radium.

As a means of ventilation, 80,000 cubic feet of ozonized air will pumped every day into the railw tunnels of London.

In China, married women prese their own name after marriage, name of a person being regarded very important in that country.

The Manila Railway Co. already h in operation on its southern li about 170 miles of the 469 to be bu

Cleveland is more or less excited a report that high school boys a girls have a habit of patronizing ra skellers and getting drunk.

White ants in Australia have veloped an appetite for the lead cov ing and insulation of cables which proving costly to telephone compani

The Norwegian government has tablished at Stavanger a domes science school to afford a compl course in housekeeping to young gi

"What is a sardine?" has come before a London court for decision a suit growing out of the sale of rious kinds of small fish under t label.

To keep the children off the stre and help them to grow up use members of society a number of ju nile workrooms will shortly be open in Vienna.

An exhibition of rabbits has j closed at Hamburg. The object of t exhibition was the encouragement rabbit culture with a view to prov ing cheap food.

The control of infectious diseas has reached a point where it is p sible to say that the average length life has been increased by about years.

Refrigerator cars, cooled by a monia machines operated by inter combustion engines utilizing pe leum for fuel, are being built for German railroad.

Some of the newer French ae aeroplanes are so designed that th wings can be folded and they can towed on their own wheels behind automobile.

One of the most remarkable featu of the China revolution thus far that it has occasioned comparativ small disturbance of the finances the far east.

In the transportation of petrole in California the use of rifled pi and the practice of heating thick while pumping have been attend with good results.

Experiments made in France sh that by adding 4 cents worth of pe nut oil cake to a cow's winter f her daily yield of milk can be creased by 10 to 15 cents.

The Girl Pioneers of America is t name of a new society that propo to enlist the activity of young gi on lineanalogous to those of the B Scout movement.

Fully 1,000 singing societies, with membership of 100,000, are expect to take part in the 'Concours Int national de Musique" to be held Paris this summer.

Uncle Sam has thousands of ca which he employs at a cost of abo $15 a year each. The governme maintains in the Philippine islands small army of "cold storage" cats.

Free markets have been establish in Montevideo, Uruguay, in the eff to reduce the high cost of living. these markets the prices of foods a fixed by the municipal authorities.

A trolley line, an electric lighti service and bicycle police are amo the additional modern improveme promised for Jerusalem. The ancie city is already equipped with te phones.

The 1,000-mile survey across t Great Australian desert for the pr posed railway between western a southern Australia gives a hint of t amount of unexplored territory in th island empire.

The old Congress hall in Philade phia, in which George Washingto took his oath of office as President the beginning of his second term, 1793, is being restored to the appea ance it presented on that historic o casion.

The appointment of Mlle. Edm Chandon as assistant astronomer the Paris observatory marks the off cial recognition by France of femini achievement in a branch of science which women have shown a peculi aputude.

LET US MAKE YOU FAT

50-Cent Box Free!

We Will Prove at Our Own Expense That It Is No Longer Necessary to Be Thin, Scrawny and Undeveloped.

WE INVITE EVERY THIN MAN and WOMAN HERE

Every Reader of the Toledo Blade Who Is Run Down, Nervous or Underweight, to Get Fat at Our Expense.

"Gee! Look at that pair of skinny scarecrows! Why don't they try Sargol?"

This is a generous offer to every thin man or woman reader in Toledo and vicinity. We positively guarantee to increase your weight to your own satisfaction or no pay. Think this over—think what it means. At our own risk, we offer to put 10, 15, yes, 30 pounds of good, solid "stay there" flesh on your bones, to fill out hollows in cheeks, neck or bust, to get rid of that "peaked" look, to rejuvenate and revitalize your whole body until it tingles with vibrant energy; to do this without drastic diet "tonics," severe physical culture, "stunts," detention from business or any irksome requirements—if we fail it costs you nothing.

We particularly wish to hear from the excessively thin, those who know the humiliation and embarrassment which only skinny people have to suffer in silence. We want to send a free 50-cent package of our new discovery to the people who are called "slats" and "bean poles," to bony women, whose clothes never look "anyhow," no matter how expensively dressed, to the skinny men who fail to gain social or business recognition on account of their starved appearance. We care not whether you have been thin from birth, whether you have lost flesh through sickness, how many flesh builders you have experimented with. We take the risk and assume it cheerfully. If we can not put pounds and pounds of healthy flesh on your frame we dont want your money.

How can we do this? We will tell you. Science has discovered a remarkable concentrated treatment which increases cell growth, the very substance of which our bodies are made—a treatment that makes indigestion and other stomach troubles disappear as if by magic and makes an old dyspeptic or a sufferer from weak nerves or lack of vitality feel like a 12-year-old. This new treatment which has proved a boon to every thin person is called **Sargol**. Don't forget the name, "**S-A-R-G-O-L.**" Nothing like it has ever been produced before. It is a revelation to women who have never been able to appear stylish in anything they wore because of their thinness. It is a godsend to every man who is under weight or is lacking in nerve force or energy. If you want a beautiful and well-rounded figure of symmetrical proportions, of which you can feel justly proud—if you want a body full of throbbing life and energy write The Sargol Company, 336-R, Herald Building, Binghamton, N. Y., today, and we will send you, absolutely free, a 50c box of Sargol that will prove all we claim. Take one with every meal, and in five minutes after you take the first concentrated tablet of this precious product it will commence to unfold its virtues, and it has by actual demonstration often increased the weight at the rate of one pound a day. But you say you want proof. Well, here you are. Here is the statement of those who have tried—who have been convinced—and who will swear to the virtues of this marvelous preparation:

What Sargol Has Done for Others

When we mail you the Free 50-cent package of Sargol, we will send you copies of letters received from grateful patrons, reporting actual gains in solid healthy permanent flesh, of from ten to over thirty pounds.

We give here a few interesting figures from reports which are being received daily:

REV. GEORGE W. DAVIS says:

"I have made a faithful trial of the Sargol teatment and must say it has brought to me new life and vigor. I have gained twenty pounds and now weigh 170 pounds, and what is better, I have gained the days of my boyhood. It has been the turning point of my life. My health is now fine. I don't have to take any medicine at all and never want to again."

MRS. A. I. BODENHEISER writes:

"I have gained immensely since I took Sargol, for I only weighed about 106 pounds when I began using it and now I weigh 130 pounds, so really this means 24 pounds. I feel stronger and am looking better than ever before, and now I carry rosy cheeks, which is something I could never say before.

"My old friends who have been used to seeing me with a thin, long face, say that I am looking better than they have ever seen me before, and father and mother are so well pleased to think I have got to look so well and weigh so heavy for me."

F. GAGNON writes:

"Here is my report since taking the Sargol treatment. I am a man 67 years of age and was all run down to the very bottom. I had to quit work as I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man. I gained 22 pounds with 26 days' treatment. I cannot tell you how happy I feel. All my clothes are getting too tight. My face has a good color and I never was so happy in my life."

C. E. Crouner	gained	15	lbs.	in	30	days.
Thomas Davis	"	10	"	"	16	"
Leonore Patten	"	16	"	"	30	"
Mrs. Seim	"	12	"	"	20	"
Mrs. A. Arnott	"	10	"	"	40	"
F. A. Myrick	"	20	"	"	30	"
Philip Drapeau	"	9	"	"	30	"
Mrs. S. E. Murray	"	30	"	"	40	"
Mary Bland	"	18	"	"	40	"
W. W. Allis	"	36	"	"	50	"
Wm. Carmichael	"	5	"	"	10	"
Arthur Stewart	"	5	"	"	12	"
Mrs. C. Craig	"	13	"	"	30	"
Mrs. N. Galliger	"	18	"	"	35	"

Send today for our free 50-cent package and let us prove that

Sargol Should Do the Same for You

This treatment increases the red corpuscles in the blood, strengthens the nerves and puts the digestive tract into such shape that your food is assimilated and turned into good, solid, healthy flesh instead of passing through the system undigested and unassimilated. It is a thoroughly scientific principle, this Sargol, and builds up the thin, weak and debilitated without any nauseous dosing. In many conditions it is better than cod liver oil, and certainly is much pleasanter to take.

Send for the 50-cent box today. Convince us by your prompt acceptance of this offer that you are writing in good faith and really desire to gain in weight. The 50-cent package which we will send you free will be an eye-opener to you. We send it that you may see the simple, harmless nature of our new discovery, how easy it is to take, how you gain flesh privately without knowledge of friends or family until you astonish them by the prompt and unmistakable results.

We could not publish this offer in "The Blade" if we were not prepared to live up to it. It is only the astounding results of our new method of treatment that make such an offer and such a guarantee possible on our part. So cut off the coupon today and mail it at once to The Sargol Company, 336-R, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and please inclose 10c with your letter to help pay distribution expenses. Take our word, you'll never regret it.

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Come Eat with Us at Our Expense. This coupon entitles any thin person to one 50c package or Sargol, the concentrated Flesh Builder (provided you have never tried it), and that 10c is enclosed to cover postage, packing, etc. Read our advertisement printed above, and then put 10c in stamps in letter today, with this coupon and the full 50c package will be sent to you by return post. Address: The Sargol Company, 336-R, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y. Write your name and address plainly, and

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ROOSEVELT GETS MAINE DELEGATES

All Twelve Selected by State Convention Are For Colonel.

Bangor, Me., April 11.—The candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt will be supported by Maine's 12 delegates in the Republican national convention. Ten were chosen at the Republican state convention and at three of the four district conventions held yesterday afternoon and last night in city hall. The other two were elected a week ago in the First district.

Instructions were not formally given in the case of the Fourth district delegates, but all those chosen were named on ballots headed "Roosevelt delegates."

The Roosevelt leaders had a good working majority in the state convention, the vote for delegates-at-large being 739 to 497.

Of the 1,380 delegates entitled to seats 1,302 were present. The convention lasted five and a half hours, as the conduct of business under the provisions of the new primaries law was slow and often confusion prevailed.

The platform adopted for the state election in September endorses the Republican national administration from that of President Lincoln through that of President Taft; declares that the question of prohibition as the settled policy of Maine was decided at the referendum last September and demands a faithful enforcement of the liquor law as it stands; favors presidential primaries; and accuses the present state administration of incapacity and blundering and of partisan bias in the investigation of the recent York county bribery charges.

2 FOR ROOSEVELT, 2 TAFT, 4 UNPLEDGED IN VERMONT

Montpelier, Vt., April 11.—Of the eight Vermont delegates to the Republican convention, at Chicago, two district delegates will go instructed for Taft and two for Roosevelt. The four delegates-at-large are unpledged, although the state convention endorsed President Taft's administration.

Two of the delegates were chosen without opposition and the other two after spirited contests between the Taft and Roosevelt forces in which the Taft majorities were 54 and 53, respectively.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, April 8.—Senate.—Senator Chamberlain addressed the Senate in favor of the proposed workmen's compensation bill to ameliorate conditions growing out of industrial accidents. Senator Owen spoke in favor of liberal appropriations for good roads. Hearings in opposition to the free sugar bill were continued before the finance committee. The judiciary committee ordered the nomination of George L. Townsend to be United States marshal for Delaware favorable reported.

House—The house met at noon and continued debate on the Indian appropriation bill. The $350,000 emergency appropriation for Mississippi river flood fighting was amended to make the money also apply to tributaries of the Mississippi. Representative Bates introduced a bill to reestablish the grades of admiral and vice admiral in the navy. The agriculture committee listened to arguments in favor of a bureau of markets. Grain operators appeared before the committee in opposition to the various bills designed to stop gambling in futures. James A. Conry, director of the port at Boston, urged the Massachusetts delegation to oppose the proposal in the Panama canal government bill to divorce railroads from steamship lines.

Tuesday, April 9.—Senate.—The bill to amend and codify the printing laws was passed. It will save $1,000,000 a year. The immigration bill was made the unfinished business. Representative Broussard, of Louisiana, told the finance committee the United States would lose $150,000,000 if the free sugar bill became a law, and charged that the house measure was framed in ignorance. The bill for the relief of Alice V. Houghton was recalled from the house.

House.—Meeting at noon, the house continued to debate the Indian appropriation bill. Later in the day the bill, which carries $7,500,000, was passed, leaving five appropriation bills yet to be passed. Representative Lindbergh, charging that Wall street and corporations are controlling the "money trust" investigation, introduced a resolution to compel every member of the house to disclose his business and corporation affiliations. The committee on merchant marine and fisheries authorized inquiries sent to American diplomats for information on foreign steamship companies, for use in the shipping combine investigation. The agricultural committee held hearings on the bill to prohibit speculation in cotton and grain futures. Incorporation of the Rockefeller Foundation was recommended by the judiciary committee. President Taft and Secretary Stimson are severely arraigned in a report on the Ainsworth case submitted by the military affairs committee. Secretary Stimson asked for an appropriation of $3,587,500 for use in constructing bridges over the Panama canal for army use. Consideration was begun on the postoffice appropriation bill, which carries $259,827,749.

Wednesday, April 10.—Senate.—Senator Jones, in a stirring speech, arraigned Colonel Roosevelt for his criticism of the action of the majority of the Lorimer committee. Senator Owen replied and took issue with the conclusions reached by Senator Jones. Senator Chilton introduced a bill to authorize the court of claims to determine what the federal government owes the 13 original states for the northwest territory. Prof. Charles Emery Johnson, special commissioner on Panama canal tolls, told the senate committee the great waterway should support itself without unnecessarily high tolls. The army appropriation bill was taken up, but consideration was not concluded.

House.—Speaker Clark, who was overwhelmingly chosen by Illinois Democrats as their candidate for President in Tuesday's primary, was cheered when he ascended the speaker's rostrum. Bills on the regular calendar were considered, most of the day being taken up by the Indian depredation bill. The Shackleford good roads bill was ordered favorably reported by the committee on agriculture. Good roads representatives advocated the creation of a committee to investigate the building of postroads with federal aid, before the rules committee. The cotton interests argued before the agriculture committee on the necessity for dealing in futures to protect the cotton market.

Thursday, April 11.—Senate.—Newell Sanders, appointed by the governor of Tennessee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Taylor, took the oath of office. After a protracted discussion, in which Senator Williams attacked what he claimed were extravagant military expenditures, the senate, by a vote of 47 to 6, refused to accept the house reduction of five cavalry regiments. The public utilities bill for the district as amended was reported. Beet sugar interests protested against the house free sugar bill before the finance committee. Free tolls for American ships on the Panama canal were advocated before the committee on interoceanic canals.

House.—The house met at noon and immediately began consideration of District of Columbia legislation. Three bills were passed. The "steel trust" investigating committee began hearing three more experts, its last witnesess before the close of the inquiry. The banking and currency committee decided to begin its "money trust" investigation April 17. Howard Ayres, dealer in cotton cloths, told the agricultural committee that if dealing in futures is not permitted the cloth market would fluctuate violently. Representative Henry withdrew a resolution for widespread investigation of the good roads question when objections were made. An immediate appropriation of $80,000 was urged upon the agricultural committee by middle Atlantic states interests to fight the chestnut blight. The Burnett bill providing an illiteracy test for immigrants was ordered favorably reported by the immigration committee. The merchant marine and fisheries committee appointed a subcommittee to confer with Attorney General Wickersham in drafting a bill to exclude from American ports foreign-owned ships guilty of violating the antitrust law. The interstate commerce committee will hold meetings beginning April 25 with a view to amending the pure food and drugs law. The house adopted a resolution appropriating $25,000 for the use of the merchant marine and fisheries committee in investigating the shipping combine. An appropriation of $4,000 was granted the "steel trust" committee to conclude the expenses of its hearings.

Friday, April 12.—Senate—F. C. Lowry at finance committee's free sugar bill hearing repudiated statements that refiners would derive all the benefit from bill.

House—Joseph Sellwood, ore expert, testified before steel trust investigating committee that there are many million tons of iron ore scattered throughout the country, not monopolized by steel trust. Resumed debate on postoffice appropriation bill with an agreement to continue in session until 11 p. m. Foreign affairs committee recorded themselves in favor of Sulzer bill for American-owned embassies and legations abroad. Minority Leader Mann scathingly denounced Chairman Graham and interior department expenditures committee charging them with knowingly permitting a woman lobbyist to shape legislation.

Saturday, April 13.—Senate—Senator Williams will prepare minority report of finance committee advocating house steel tariff revision bill. Foreign relations committee postponed action on Honduras and Nicaragua loan treaties until it was determined how far the government should go in establishing general policy in such questions. Adopted concurrent resolution congratulating the Chinese people upon their assumption of power. Senator Newlands introduced amendment to river and harbor appropriation bill increasing $4,500,000 the appropriation for improvement of lower Mississippi river.

House—Representative Austin delivered eulogy on Thomas Jefferson. Adopted resolution setting aside Sunday, May 12, for eulogies on the late Representative Gordon, of Tennessee. Committee on election of president and vice president unanimously voted to report favorably the Henry bill for publicity of all contributions to presidential campaign funds and their disbursements. Representative Graham branded as "absolutely and unqualifiedly false" Representative Mann's charge of knowingly permitting a woman lobbyist to shape legislation, and bitter debate followed. Adjourned at 5:20 p. m. until noon today, when eulogies will be delivered on the late Representative Madison, of Kansas. Appropriated $25,000 for use of banking committee in its investigation of "money trust." Thomas F. Cole, of Duluth, whose testimony probably will conclude steel trust investigation, testified that Hill ore lease was taken by steel corporation as an exploration experiment and not to effect monopoly.

Crushed bone is valuable fertilizer for fruit trees and may be used to advantage whenever it may be secured at a reasonable price. An application of 400 to 600 pounds of bonemeal per acre will prove helpful on silt and clay soils.

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. DR. F. B. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

GENERAL GRANT DIES SUDDENLY

Popular Son of Civil War Hero Succumbs.

New York, April 12.—General Frederick D. Grant, commander of the Department of the East and son of the famous civil war general, died suddenly at midnight at the Hotel Buckingham, where he had been secretly taken on Wednesday evening by his physicians. His presence in this city was not known until the news that he had been suddenly stricken was flashed to newspaper offices by the police. A policeman stationed near the hotel had called an ambulance at the request of an employe, who told him that General Grant was choking to death.

Although there had been rumors of General Grant's illness and reports that he would never again take up his duties on Governor's Island, today's news came as a distinct shock to the public. According to Dr. Robert Abbe and Dr. Edward B. Dench, his physicians, the death of the general was caused by heart failure. He had been suffering for some time, they asserted in an official statement, from "diabetes and attendant digestive disturbances."

Did Not Have Cancer.

Recent reports that General Grant had been in a private pavilion in St. Luke's hospital in this city, suffering from a cancerous growth under the tongue, the same affection which caused the death of his distinguished father, were denied today by the hospital authorities.

Dr. Abbe, who has been the general's family physician for many years, refused to discuss the subject.

Mrs. Grant was with her husband when he died. A nurse was the only other person present. The first intimation that General Grant's condition had suddenly become serious was given when Mrs. Grant telephoned to the Hotel Clerk about 11:45 o'clock.

"The general's son is dying," she said, hysterically. "Get a doctor quickly."

Has Choking Spell.

She added that he had been seized with a choking spell. The clerk made an effort to get Dr. Abbe on the telephone. Failing in this he sent a bellboy to the physician's home nearby. The haste of the boy caused Policeman Malloy to inquire what the trouble was.

"General Grant is choking to death. Get a doctor," was the boy's response. Malley turned in an ambulance call, but before the hospital surgeon reached the hotel both Drs. Abbe and Dench had been located and were at the bedside. The ambulance surgeon and the policeman who went to the apartments were told that there was nothing he could do. Dr. Abbe informed Coroner Holzhauser that he would file a death certificate promptly and that no inquest would be necessary.

To newspaper men who reached the Buckingham shortly after 12 o'clock efforts were made by the attendants to deny that General Grant was at the hotel. The management was finally persuaded to communicate with the physicians, who announced that General Grant had died before their arrival. Drs. Abbe and Dench later sent down to the hotel management a statement in which they said:

Apparently Better.

"General Grant died suddenly of heart failure without premonition, at midnight. He had retired at 11 o'clock, apparently in better condition than for several weeks. Since his recent trip his medical condition had given no special anxiety to his physician. General Grant had been suffering from diabetes and the attendant digestive disturbances, which seemed, however, to be perfectly under control. This sudden fatal termination came as a great surprise."

Lieutenant Marion Howze, personal aide to the general, announced this morning that Mrs. Grant was bearing the shock with unusual fortitude. She directed that messages be sent to General Grant's son, Captain Ulysses S. Grant, Third, of the Engineering Corps in Washington, and to his daughter, the Princess Cantacuzene, as well as to other relatives.

Whereabouts a Mystery.

For more than a month General Grant's whereabouts has been a mystery. Following the announcement that he had been granted a four months' leave of absence, expiring June 1, reports were current that an illness, believed by many to be cancer of the throat, had caused his temporary retirement. These were denied at Governors Island, where it was stated repeatedly that General Grant had simply gone south for rest. Dispatches from Tampa, Fla., last week stated that he was at the winter home of Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, a sister of Mrs. Grant.

The report that General Grant was in St. Luke's hospital in this city for operative treatment became public Wednesday, and while not officially confirmed, was widely credited.

The manager of the Buckingham, a quiet little hotel on Fifth avenue, stated this morning that he had been told that General Grant had come directly to the hotel in an automobile from St. Luke's. The patient was apparently at that time in good health and spirits and walked from the automobile to the elevator unassisted.

GRANT FUNERAL IS DELAYED

Burial Awaits Arrival of Daughter From Russia.

New York, April 13.—The body of Major General Frederick Dent Grant will lie for 10 days in the chapel of Cornelius the Centurian, at Governor's Island, where, for the last few years of his life, General Grant had made his headquarters as commander of the Department of the East. It was planned to remove the body there today from the Hotel Buckingham, where General Grant died suddenly of heart disease early yesterday morning.

The funeral of the dead soldier will be delayed 10 or 12 days, until the arrival here from Russia of the Princess Michael Cantacuzene-Speranskoy, General Grant's daughter. In the meantime the body will lie in state under military guard.

It was announced today that General Grant would be buried at West Point. Military, funeral services will be held in this city and at the grave.

URGED TO AID TAFT

New York's Delegates-at-Large Are Picked.

Rochester, N. Y., April 10.—After nearly three hours of speech making the Republican state convention today adopted a platform urging New York's delegation to the Chicago National convention to favor the renomination of President Taft, elected four delegates-at-large and alternates to that convention and adjourned sine die.

The delegates chosen are United States Senator Elihu Root, State Chairman William Barnes, Jr., William Berri of Brooklyn and Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., speaker of the assembly. The platform, presented to the convention by State Chairman Barnes, was supported by Senator Root, former Speaker James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and Job Hedges of New York.

The one protest against it was made by William A. Prendergast, city comptroller of New York, who favors the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt and who declared it to be his opinion that President Taft, if renominated, cannot be elected.

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TO MY READER:

Have you heard of the wonderful new drugless method for the self-restoration of lost strength? Use the free coupon and get full and explicit information, sealed, in plain envelope, by return mail. Over 12,000 men wrote to me privately for this free information during February. Everything you need to know about this new self-restoration method is contained in my little pocket-size 86-page illustrated book, which the free coupon below entitles you to. This compendium or treatise of over twenty thousand words covers its subjects thoroughly and contains complete private information of a special nature, which should be of vast interest and value to any man from the years of youth on through early manhood, married life, and to a ripe, healthy old age. This wonderful little book, with its words of wisdom is ready for you. Please write or call today.

SANDEN, Author.

Do you know, my friend, that a fine, strong, clear-eyed, strong-nerved man is the most powerful influence in the world? His faculties are all normal and evenly balanced; he loves life for itself; he conquers obstacles that the weakling would tremble at; he casts good cheer about him; he fascinates all men and all women who come within the sphere of his manly influence. Do you know that the true power of the so-called "Hypnotic Influence" is really nothing more than the strong, personal magnetism of the man who exerts it? Therefore, if I restore your lost strength, reader, I give you the power of the giant. It makes no difference to me what caused your ailing condition or how unstrung or debilitated you may be, whether young or elderly, short or tall, if I can show you a sure and never failing way by which you yourself can restore yourself to complete strength (without drugs) then I can make you as well, vigorous and capable, as buoyant of spirit, as fascinating in manner as the biggest fullest-blooded fellow of your acquaintance.

I will here merely say that my method is a system of vitalization by means of an appliance of my own invention and which, under my patent rights, I call a HEALTH BELT. You place this HEALTH BELT around your waist upon going to bed and wear it nights until you are thoroughly restored to strength and health. The sensation it produces is a most pleasant one; merely a warm, soft, gentle flow of a force which I call vitality. This new method often takes the pain or weakness out of your back in a few hours' time, while you commence to feel better at once. Sixty to 90 days is sufficient to build up your nerve and body, so that you will probably look better and feel better than you have ever looked or felt before. Your friends will soon commence to secretly marvel at the change in your appearance, while you will unconsciously answer "Never felt better in my life," to their greetings.

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ADDRESS....................................

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—The best paying business in Detroit on capital invested; good reason for selling; if you have $1,200 cash investigate this offer; nothing less will buy it. Call 426 St. Clair st., Toledo.

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

FREE illustrated book tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service; more than 40,000 vacancies every year; there is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment; easy to get; just ask for booklet A 1035; no obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL representative wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail; former experience unnecessary; all we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business; no soliciting or traveling; this is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life; write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L 508, Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks average $90.00 month; rapid advancement; every second week off duty with full pay; short hours—no "layoffs;" work very interesting as you travel continually on free pass; May examinations everywhere; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; farmers stand excellent chance; write for free sample questions and schedule showing examination places. Franklin Institute, Dept. A 32, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Able man in each locality. To join this Society. Sick, accident, death benefits. And introduce our Memberships. All or spare time; $50 to $300 a month. Write for plans. Box VT-293, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—Good, clean-cut, sober and reliable men as drivers on ice wagon; **wages $15** to $20 per week; permanent position. Apply Citizens' Industrial Ass'n., 744 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, O.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

A SACRIFICE—85 acre Western North Carolina stock and poultry farm; 6 acres growing crop, wheat and rye; two dwellings; one storehouse with stock goods; large barn, crib and other outbuildings; 79 acres fine merchantable white pine, poplar and lynn timber; land well watered; at country postoffice, 4 miles good railroad town; climate ideal; good community; excellent people. Everything mentioned for $1,350, all cash. Address Southern Homeseekers' Bureau, Wilkesboro, N. C.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk C, Lincoln, Neb.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES to write letters at home. $10 a 100 or salary; will engage you immediately upon receipt of 10c, mailing cost, etc. Carlin Circular Co., Dept. 28, Box 532, St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES—Make supporters; $12 per 100; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Desk E-10, Chicago.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—$35 a week for 2 hours' work a day selling wonderful new household necessity, new selling plan with free advertising does it. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 71, Amsterdam, N. Y.

AGENTS—In all sections are doing an enormous business with our beautiful enlarged portrait Japanese Pearl Pictures; here is a good thing and we want you to share it with us; a 2c stamp and a little time invested will mean much to you; by all means investigate what we have. Consolidated Manufacturing Co., 811 Fifth ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

MEN in marble and granite cleaning business this spring; at least $5 per day; no capital; your own county. F. L. Stine, P. O. Box 1701, New York City.

AGENTS "modern make" self-heating Sad Irons. The best irons made, fully guaranteed; big money to hustlers; write for particulars. Beacon Sales Co., 549 Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE.

BOOK 1,000 farms for exchange. Get our fair plan for exchanging. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Ks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION, BOYS—Set of fancy postals of pretty girls; regular eye-openers, 25c. H. Box 3, Station A, Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS—Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich and don't know it. Our index entitled "Next of Kin, Heirs at Law," contains authentic lists of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery court of England and Ireland lists. Thousands of names in book. Your or your ancestors names may be among them. Send stamp at once for booklet TW. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds of advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. THE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

LADIES, our new "Rubber Protector" is the best; safe, secure; mailed $1; particulars 2c postage. Leipsic Medicine Co., 621 Avondale ave., Toledo, Ohio.

MARRY—Thousands wealthy, will marry soon. All ages, nationality. Descriptions free. Western Club, Dept. G, 268 Market, San Francisco, Calif.

Marry—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only $3.00 for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a **Quarter Million Homes**, from Maine to California, and before over a **Million Readers** every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure...... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $...... to cover the cost of same.

Name ....

Street ....

City and State..

It Was Surely a Roosevelt Week

Results of a "Roosevelt week" throughout the country, during which 168 out of 208 delegates elected were for Roosevelt, were tabulated by the Roosevelt committee in Chicago yesterday. Predictions that the result in Pennsylvania would prove the final straw of the Taft campaign were freely made, and Edwin W. Sims received a telegram from Senator Joseph M. Dixon, chairman of the Roosevelt committee, exulting over the situation.

"This has been a great week for the Roosevelt forces," said Mr. Sims. "In the two states where direct primaries were held Col. Roosevelt carried Illinois by 140,000 and Pennsylvania by a majority of from 100,000 to 150,000. It is our judgment that the moral effect of this popular demonstration on the states which are to hereafter hold conventions cannot be overestimated.

"The effect of the Roosevelt landslide in Illinois was apparent the day following the primary in the action of the Maine and Vermont conventions. With the exception of a few scattering districts in various states the selection of delegates in all parts of the country amounted to a Roosevelt landslide. In Michigan the Taft managers resorted to the most highhanded tactics, the result of which was the election of a contesting state delegation."

The tabulation of the week's results, as made up by the Roosevelt managers, is as follows:

	Roosevelt.	Taft.
Illinois	56	2
Maine	12	
Vermont	4	4
Michigan	16	14
Pennsylvania	64	12
North Carolina	16	8
Total	168	40

The conventions and primaries which will be watched this week are as follows:

April 16—Connecticut state convention at New Haven, 14 delegates.

April 16—Delaware state convention at Dover; six delegates.

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

BED WETTING LACK of Control of Water CURED. 50c BOX FREE C. H. ROWAN CO., Dept. 31, CHICAGO

Wise Women & discreet men use our remedies, toilet necessities, rubber goods, appliances, etc. "HINTS and HELPS," illustrated catalog 2c. Address Webster Specialty Co N 39 Chicago

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, 6 B 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

CHICHESTER'S PILLS THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

This Home Recipe Cures Weak Men

Men Weakened and Discouraged by Effects of Early Errors and Excesses Send Name and Address For This FREE RECIPE.

I want this message to reach every man who is discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures; the result of early indiscretions, past excesses, carelessness, disease and neglect and let him know that I have a recipe that reaches the seat of the trouble and sets it bubbling with new life. And I want him to know that I will send this effective and invigorating prescription free to him, without cost, charge or obligation, in a common every-day plain sealed envelope, so he can receive and use it privately at home and thus banish all his troubles. All he has to do is to send his name and address to me—Dr. Franklin Roberts, No. 138 Butler Building, Marshall, Michigan.

The PEACE PAGE.

The Bringing-Up of Anastasia

Aunt Melissa looked reproachfully through the little porthole window at the back of Anastasia's unconscious head. It was a very pretty head, with curled and be-puffed hair and two small pink ears peeping out from under the ringlets. A tiny and trig little bonnet was set on the pretty head. All these details Aunt Melissa saw without really seeing. Even the pretty hat was an aggravation, for it prevented her from hearing what Anastasia was saying.

Anastasia had been four when Aunt Melissa and Aunt Jemima had become her guardians, and incidentally her sole remaining relatives. I am telling you this story just as it was told to me by Aunt Jemima who has a sense of humor and she was the one who said, "and incidentally" in the sentence above. Everything was incidental in Anastasia's life.

Anastasia was now 17, sure that she was misunderstood by her aunts and bewitchingly pretty. By living in the country the two old aunts had prevented the usual gathering of young men, the mooning and serenades and balcony scenes.

Aunt Jemima and Aunt Melissa were spinsters of a severe and austere mold who abominated young men and flirtatious maidens. They had planned to bring up Anastasia along the pattern of their own lives.

However, after finishing what studies the village tutor could give her, it had been Aunt Jemima's idea to give her the final touch of polish by a little travel. And a little travel is sometimes a dangerous thing.

From the instant that the train started out from between the hedgerows and hills of the quiet little valley where Anastasia had been brought up the trouble commenced. Young men flocked to the side of the train that Anastasia sat in. Any pretext was good enough to bring processions of them down past here seat. Let it be said of Anastasia that she was becomingly unconscious of the stir she created. Not that her little heart didn't flutter more than once when some particularly appealing pair of eyes were cast in her direction, for it did. It throbbed and fluttered quite like an imprisoned bird.

When the train was left behind, however, the real troubles of the aunts commenced. The boat was big and Anastasia was constantly becoming separated from them. And whenever discovered she was surrounded by an eager gathering of young men.

This afternoon, Aunt Melissa, looking through the porthole window, discovered Anastasia with the young man that she most detested on the boat. He wore clothes in the very extreme of fashion and he was so young and absurd that Aunt Melissa longed to spank him and shake him thoroughly as his own mother ought to do. Even now he sat smoking a cigarette and the pungent smoke blew back into Aunt Melissa's eyes and choked in her sensitive throat.

It was an ardent love affair that the boy and girl were having. They had reached the place of swearing undying love and loyalty. Aunt Melissa's lips puckered with an expression that suggested that she intended to whistle. A puff of smoke blew in on the instant, and Aunt Melissa fell back from the window coughing and choking into the arms of Aunt Jemima.

"Did you hear what those two dreadful children are talking?" moaned Aunt Melissa. Aunt Jemima giggled. It is a dreadful process when a usually severe old lady giggles. It is like hearing an old music box start again.

"I shall go out and send that boy away! I shall lock Anastasia up in her cabin for the rest of the trip! This thing shall be stopped instantly!" raged the indignant aunt. Jemima suggested soothingly that the whole affair would blow over by itself. But Melissa refused to be comforted, so she went out and took the whole affair in hand. And a most regrettable proceeding it turned out to be.

High heroics thrilled Anastasia. Her cheeks turned pink and her eyes grew black with excitement. She stepped to the side of the boy upon whom the scorn and wrath of Aunt Melissa was falling and staring at her aunt coldly she declared that if the boy was sent away she would go to.

Torn between righteous indignation and great fear, Aunt Melissa came trembling back to Aunt Jemima in the cabin. The tears were in her eyes and fear in her shaking voice.

"Did you hear that, Jemima?" she asked. "And she means it, too. That's why I didn't say anything more to her. I was afraid she would carry out her silly plan."

Aunt Jemima was leaning against the frame of the porthole window, shaking, too, but her face as she turned it to her sister was shining with laughter, wicked, mischievous laughter.

"It's all right, Melissa. Hush! Don't let them hear you," she cautioned.

Melissa stole to her side. The erstwhile loving pair faced each other on the deck in miserable embarrassment.

"But look here, Anastasia, it wouldn't do at all. I am engaged back in Philadelphia. I have a girl I've been engaged to for years and years."

There was a flash and flutter of skirts and the deck was empty of Anastasia. In a moment more she was in the cabin, faced downward on the bed.

"I hate men! I hate men!" she cried over and over. Melissa could not resist the last unkind thrust, "I told you not to talk to him and you would," she said.

Jemima bent over her, "He isn't worth crying about, dear," she said gently. Outside the door she took Melissa by the arm. "I think we are going to have our hands full from now on," she breathed solemnly.—H. R. R.

I would be very grateful for directions as to what to use to bleach faded ginghams into a pure white. Several readers have asked the page for help in this matter. Also one reader has expressed the wish that we might have more letters from the Ozark region of Missouri and Arkansas. She wishes to know something of the advantages and disadvantages of the climate and country.

To oil floors so that they will dry in one night, use equal parts of lard and kerosene and warm the lard to the melting point and apply with a cloth. Rub into the floor with a flannel cloth and polish with a dry flannel cloth.—A Friend from Ohio.

WRINKLES GO QUICK

PRINCESS TOKIO
New Home Treatment
DELIGHTS AMERICANS

LOOK YOUNG AGAIN

Get This Free Book—Commence to Remove Your Wrinkles at Once.

Beauty Doctors and the Medical Profession Stand Aghast in Amazement, Marveling at this Wondrous New Method of Removing Wrinkles, Which Has for Ages Baffled the Leading Experts of the Earth.

No Creams, No Plasters, No Massage, No Rollers, No Medicine, Nothing to Inject Under Skin—Absolutely New Treatment Never Before Offered By Others in America.

PRINCESS TOKIO

NEW WRINKLE TREATMENT MAKES OLD FACES YOUNG

Did you ever see a Japanese woman with wrinkles, irrespective of age? Then learn how they achieve and maintain a smooth face, free from wrinkles. For the first time in America, the Princess Tokio treatment is being made known, and it is a revelation. Never before have Christian women been able to solve the secrets of these oriental beauties, whose faces and forms have been the marvel through ages. But at last the treasure-trove has been unlocked, and there is set before every American lady, who writes immediately, the full knowledge about this wondrous new method.

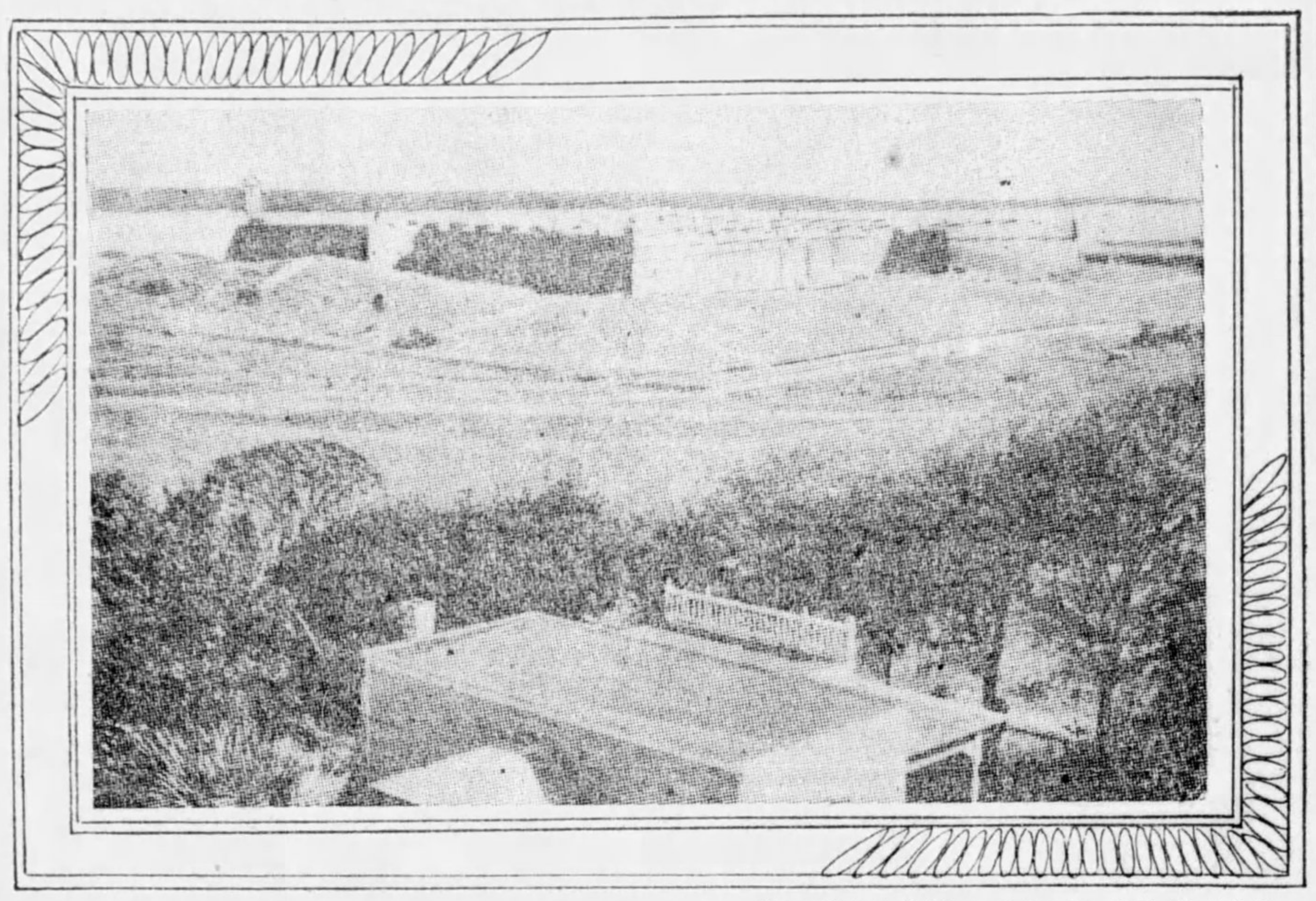
The Princess Tokio Booklet of Beauty is a message full of sisterly feeling and sympathy for the American ladies. It tells, without hesitation, all about the Princess Tokio new treatment for removing wrinkles without harmful creams, pastes, lotions, or plasters, or mechanical appliances.

If you are a matron, would you like to look like a girl again? If you are fifty years of age, would you wish to look like a splendid young woman of twenty-five? If you are forty, would you like to look like a girl just out of her teens? Then to you this book will be of great value.

No money will be accepted for the Princess Tokio Booklet about wrinkles. It will be given to you FREE, sealed privately, by one who believes that there has dawned the most splendid day for American women of all ages up to seventy. It is a message of the most hearty good cheer, and so unlike anything American, it is a treat in its unique contents. All you need do is ask for a FREE copy, addressing Princess Tokio, Suite 1805, Central Bank Building, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

It tells how to remove wrinkles by entirely new treatment in only eight days.

Massive Blocks Defy Father Time



From Historic Buildings of America—Dodd, Mead & Co.

Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida.

The inhabitants of the old city of St. Augustine, Florida, seem to be quietly content to exist in the sluggish currents of life that flow in the silent streets of the ancient place. Yet the town has its past; then war and bloodshed reigned supreme, a contrast to the quiet of the present day. As a remembrance of the historic past the principal sight of the old town is Fort Marion, the first stone of which was laid in 1592, and the last in 1756. The fortress is in an excellent state of preservation, siege and time having been successfully resisted by the massive walls of "coquina" blocks.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A LITTLE ADVICE

There are many who speak to the Peace Page who are older and wiser than I am, but let me offer a little advice to those who have much work to do and have what are called the "blues." Don't go about your work with a long face and heavy heart, but have a smile on your face and a song in your heart and your work won't be one-half as hard as it was before. Make the best of everything. I hear some one ask, "Has this girl no hobby?" Indeed I have. My motto is, "Be kind to all living creatures" and from that comes one of my hobbies, kindness. But I have more than one. Among the others are music and reading. I live near a tranquil little settlement called Dean Creek. It nestles among the hills of southern New York in a little valley through which flows the murmuring brook which gave the place its name. The people who live here seem to have the spirit of the place. At the social gatherings given here by the young people all are invited and all who attend leave with a feeling of satisfaction and keen enjoyment. The Blade has been a member of our home for years. I always look forward to the arrival of the paper with joy. Then when it comes my fingers swiftly turn the pages till they reach the Peace Page. I always enjoy reading the letters but this is the first time I have ventured to write. I have braved the waste basket and have not yet found him a very terrible enemy but perhaps he will be roused by the time this reaches the office. Goodbye everyone, I have had a very enjoyable chat.—A Country Lassie from N. Y.

A BIT OF HISTORY

Dear Peace Page—I am a great lover of history. As the condensing of and distributing of history is one of the rules of the Peace Page, please allow me to drop into line with the others. I live in the southeastern part of Ohio, five miles west of the Ohio river, in the county of Athens. I live on the historic route that the famous Confederate raider, General Morgan, took when he was trying to escape from the Union forces. Indistinctness of memory will not permit giving the full details of that far-away time of the sixties, but I shall outline it as it comes to memory and as it has been collected from other sources. About two o'clock one Sunday morning we heard the roar of cannon about a mile above the little village of Reedsville, located on the Ohio river. Morgan having been defeated in his purpose of gaining the Virginia side of the river turned and took his course through Meigs and Athens counties. About four o'clock in the afternoon clouds of dust were observed rising two or three miles to the southeast, indicating that Morgan was rapidly advancing in our direction. Mother became alarmed and gathering the children together, no small number of them, we went in haste to a nearby house. Just before sundown, Morgan with his advance guard went up the hill by the house. We presume from all indications that the raider visited every nook and corner of the old farmhouse, for when we returned the next morning we found things scattered about and stumps of candles lying in the knife box. Those that are familiar with history know that it was Morgan's purpose to raid the stores and banks and carry valuables and merchandise back to the destitute and starving families of the south. However, hotly pursued by the union forces, fatigued and worn out they cast away their spoils as they went. Their route was lavishly strewn with merchandise of much value, and many valuable things were left in the homes raided for food. We would have been the richer if we had remained at home, for camp followers came in the wake of the retreating army and entered the house in our absence, carrying away nearly all of value that Morgan had left. We found a few pieces of merchandise scattered about the house and yard.

Morgan drank from the old well that stood close to the house. The next morning the Union forces were in evidence and they too drank from "the old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket that hung in the well." People along the route had to run their valued farm animals off into the woods, or secure them in other places of safe-keeping, for Morgan was a shrewd horse trader and had a partiality for fine horses. When he came across a fine horse he demonstrated his right to use the old federal rule where "might made right," and left in exchange an old jaded worn-out one of his. From our place Morgan continued his westerly course. Further details are not necessary. In those stirring times the very atmosphere that we breathed was filled with the martial spirit. We could often hear the fife and drum and we would hurry across the road, and up the cherry trees with almost the agility of squirrels, or to the top of the hill a few hundred yards away so that we might have a better view of the white covered baggage wagons and marching soldier boys in blue. Those were stirring times but we are all thankful that they lie in the past and for the future we hope that the white winged dove of peace may hover over the undivided Union as long as it shall last and that spirit of peace shall continue to be with the Peace Page as long as it shall last.—Miss L. C. Waterman, Ohio.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

ANOTHER PIONEER LETTER

Dear Friends of the Cozy Corner—I am very much interested in the letters from the pioneers as I am one myself, having gone to Clinton county when but a boy of 8, when "varmints" were thick and clearings small. And how I did enjoy it! Thirty-seven years ago I came to Michigan: I love its beautiful scenery which is diversified enough to suit the taste of everyone. The last wolf in the vicinity had been slain a short time before I came here, but other wild animals were plentiful and there were many deer. Old friends and relatives would come up every fall and enjoy the hunting and get a real northern appetite for some of our splendid potatoes and johnny cake. But it wasn't all a picnic I can assure you. Timber was very thick and hard to dispose of as there was only a market for pine and of course the most of that had been secured by the lumbermen, who made fortunes out of it. Teams were hard to get and everything was high. We would have logging bees to get some of the timber cleared away that way. If we could get a good burn on a patch in the spring we would strike into the ground with an old axe and put in the seed corn or potatoes that way. I have seen quite good results by this method. But wheat was not very profitable to us, owing to chipmunks and the like. After a few years, however, fires began to sweep through and make the clearing of the ground easier and then we began to raise real crops.—W., Lyon, Mich.

A STORY OF VERMONT

I live in Nebraska, yet Vermont is very dear to me. My grandfather, long before the revolution, lived in Connecticut, where they secured a grant of a township of land in what was then called the New Hampshire grants. They located in and named the town of Cornwall, bordered on the west by Lake Champlain, an ideal location. They had not been there long before York state put in a claim for their lands and appointed a settler from that state a justice of the peace to evict them from their homes. The boys from Connecticut organized a company of sturdy Yankees from Connecticut and called themselves "Green Mountain Boys." A committee of them waited upon the New York justice and upon his refusal to leave the country took him into the woods, tied him to a tree, cut some of that toughest of woods, beech sprouts, and whipped him until he was willing to leave. The New York people then sent a sheriff with an armed force to claim their lands, west of the Green Mountains, and east of the lake. They started one evening to evict a settler, thinking that if it was done in the night, they would be safe. But the Green Mountain Boys were ready for them. They had to skirt a small lake or pond and about the center of the shore there was a rise in the shore line and the road ran along a cliff that descended 25 feet to the lake. The Green Mountain Boys chose this place for their operations. One of the most dreaded wild beasts of that time was the catamount or "painter," as it was called. The boys got a panther skin, stuffed it with straw, put foxfire, otherwise known as slimy, decayed wood that will shine at night, in its head for eyes and placed it in a tree. Then they cut a pole and fixed it in such a way that by giving it a quick jerk the panther would drop into the wood. Then they disposed themselves around so as to give the New Yorkers as warm a reception as possible. A man who could imitate the cry of a panther was put close by the tree. Presently the sheriff and his men came quietly along. When they were directly under the tree there broke on the night the blood-curdling cry of an enraged panther. The Yorkers looked up just as the man pushed the catamount and it was in midair above them, its foxfire eyes gleaming in the starlight and they broke for cover. Meanwhile the Yankee settlers had each grabbed a New Yorker, carried him to the edge of the cliff and had thrown him down into the cool waters below the cliff. The settlers were afterwards left unmolested on their claims.

Old Vermont, I am proud of your record and that of my ancestors.—J. P. Chipman, Nebraska.

WANTS TEACHERS' LETTERS

Cozy Corner People—I would like to intrude on your kindness and make myself known on the Peace Page. Reading all, the letters on the page gives me much pleasure. I live in Pennsylvania, not in the mountains, or the coal regions, but among the rolling hills and babbling brooks near Lake Erie. We are making maple sugar at the present time. The young people of the neighborhood think it great sport to sit up nights and boil sap, but it soon gets to be an old story for the people who do the work, for there is nothing easy about it. I am going to teach school next fall, if nothing unforseen happens, and I would be glad to see some letters on the page from some veterans at the business as I will be but a novice.—Pennsylvania Booster.

The Best Tonic for Spring Use

(The Family Doctor.)

"To best cleanse the system and rid the blood of those impurities which cause drowsiness, spring fever, sluggish action of the liver and general spring sickness, there is nothing quite so good as home-made kardene-tonic prepared as follows: Get from any drug store ½ pint alcohol and one ounce kardene; mix these with ½ cup sugar then add hot water to make a quart.

"No matter how lacking in strength and energy or how run-down one may be, a tablespoonful of this splendid tonic taken before meals will soon purify the blood, fill one with energy and the feeling of perfect health, and remove all pimples and sallowness. This simple, inexpensive system tonic is a perfect liver regulator and will do wonders as a family medicine in preventing sickness."

A Paragraph or Two

Why don't the women start a campaign and then hold an election among themselves, to decide whether they want equal suffrage?

Fat women always act as if they felt more conspicuous than they would like to be.

The millennium will probably come when every bachelor takes the Chicago doctor's advice and adopts a baby.

"Women talk too much," says a New England physician. He is a brave man.

It is remarkable how many hairpins an observer could pick up on the streets in a day's walk. The manufacture of this little convenience must be one of the leading industries.

One never hears the mother of half a dozen boys saying there are too many men in the world.

It isn't always possible to agree with Lillian Russell. For instance, who ever knew of a beautiful mouth being spoiled by kissing?

We haven't any doubt that women's hats would look a great deal worse if the men had to select them.

EDITOR'S LETTER

I don't know how many of you read my letter in last week's paper, but I am hoping you all did. It was written to all of you. This is only to repeat to you that I want to know you all and be your friend, that I want to help you with your problems and that I want you to come to me with suggestions for the page. This page is for all of us. It's the place where a big love for humanity is the only qualification necessary for admittance.

Help me to make it worthy of its name, as only you people can help me. When you have pleasant experiences tell us about them. If you live near the interesting places send us several pictures of these places. Tell us the interesting things about your lives. Remember in your letters to the page try to pass along a little sunshine, for there are many gloomy times in all our lives, and the cheerful letters tide us over some of them.

When you write to me, bring me the cares and worries. We'll try to solve them together. Write to me as often as you wish for I am always glad to get your letters.—Editor.

A reader asks if there is any method by which an Indian-work bone bracelet which has become discolored may be restored to its natural color. Can some of the sisters help me with some directions?

C. N. Higbie, of Greenville, Cal., will be glad to answer questions concerning northern California and southern Oregon, if N. E. S. T., of Indiana, will write to him.

OUR COOK BOOK

Breakfast Rolls.

"I will send a way of having hot rolls for breakfast," writes S. Z. S., of Colorado. "When making bread I take part of the dough and knead in some shortening and a little sugar if desired, and set it away in a cold place, where it will keep cold, but not freeze. In the morning as soon as my fire is built I make my rolls and put them in the warming oven or in some warm place, and 20 minutes before breakfast I put them in the oven. When I have used what I need from the dough one morning I set the rest away again. It can be kept for three or four days.

Soda Crackers.

To one quart of light bread dough (about enough for one loaf of bread) work in one cup of shortening and one-half teaspoon of soda. Then knead in flour to make a stiff dough, roll and pound with the rolling pin for 15 or 20 minutes. Knead, roll thin and cut out with small cutter. Put them in a pan, prick with a fork, and bake.—Mrs. Ethel Osborn, Indiana.

Chocolate Cake.

Two cups of brown sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sour milk, one teaspoon of soda. Mix thoroughly and add one square of chocolate in one cup of hot water, one teaspoon of vanilla and two cups of flour. The filling requires one cup of white sugar, one cup of boiling water, one tablespoon of butter, one square of chocolate melted. Cook for awhile and add two teaspoons of cornstarch dissolved in one-half cup of water and one teaspoon of vanilla.—Friend from Michigan.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

A Washington Booster.

My home is on a farm. I think Jack of the Golden West has helped all of the country girls a whole lot. Please come soon again and cheer us up a little. I haven't seen a letter in The Blade but what deserves all the space that it takes and some of them deserve more, and more thought also than they receive from the readers. I like the letters from those who write about olden school days. I wish all the children who write letters to this page would tell something about their schools, as I am much interested in that subject. I think I live in one of the best school states in the union. Washington is called the far away west, but you easterners must not think so, for it is just far enough west to be perfect! We have an equable climate and can raise anything suited to a moist climate, wheat, alfalfa, timothy and clover in the fields and corn, rutabagas, turnips and potatoes by the bushel in the truck patch. And, last of all, what other country affords such flourishing gardens as we have here, and such cool, pleasant times to tend them? Our flowers, too, stand high above all others. The flowers have a more brilliant color, their leaves are greener and their blossoms brighter. Is that smiling monster, the waste basket, opening his mouth for this letter?—Lucy Mills from the Golden West.

Another "Sposin'" Girl.

Dear Blade Boys and Girls—I read the nice letters that you all write to The Blade and I see that Gertrude Briggs of New York state has written what she calls a "sposin'" letter, and wants to have other boys and girls write sposin' letters, too. So I am going to write a sposin' letter myself. Now, Gertrude, sposin' all the creeks and all the rivers and all the lakes were in one big river, wouldn't it be a big river, indeed. Then sposin' all the trees in the world were all in one tree. Wouldn't it be a big tree? Then sposin' all the men in the world were in one man, wouldn't he be a big man? Then sposin' every ax in the world was melted down and made into one, wouldn't it be a big ax? Then sposin' this big man would take this big ax and cut down this big tree into this big river, don't you spose it would make a big splash? Now, sposin' I close my letter.—Virginia from West Virginia.

The letter you have written us, little "sposin" girl, is very good and you certainly have the right idea of a good joking letter. If you keep on all your life being as cheery as this letter sounds you will find your problems are usually pretty easy. Keep it up and write us again.

Interesting Western Letter.

Dear Girls and Boys—I see that Pugnose of Oregon has asked for the girls and boys from the western states to write and the editor has added an invitation. I am 9 years old and I have a brother 8, one 6 and a sister 3 years old. We live with our papa and mamma in southern California, just 18 miles from Los Angeles. We can take a street car almost in front of our door and go to the Pacific Ocean and play in the sand. Some people that like to walk do so, but we go in the car. Then we have a jolly time in the sand. How I wish my old playmates living in Pennsylvania could be here. We all think it is just splendid here. We can go to school without our hats. Sometimes I wear a jacket and the boys wear their coats, but generally we go without wraps. Quite different than the way you go in the east, isn't it? The oranges are getting cheap now. Papa brought three and a half dozen yesterday for 25 cents. They were so nice, too. We had a few white frosts this winter, but they did not injure a flower or leaf. Our roses and calla lilies in our yard are lovely. I wish I could send you each a pretty bouquet. We need rain badly. We came here from Pennsylvania last April and we have only had five rains since we came. This is a fine place for a carpenter, for there is so little rain and there is so much building here. They built a million-dollar pleasure pier here last summer, and they are going to commence work on two more expensive piers soon. I do not know how many piers we have here, but quite a number. There is some attraction here at the beach every day, winter and summer. We like to go down and take our lunch. Some people go bathing in the ocean every day in the year. The water is only two degrees colder in the winter than in the summer. Our winters are warmer and our summers cooler than they are in Florida—Frances, Santa Monica, Cal.

Short and Sweet.

Rena Melvin of Nebraska—You have something interesting to write about if you will write of the farm where you live.

Mary Rollyson, W. Va.—You are a brave little girl not to be lonesome without your mother. Write to us and we'll "make believe" we have been friends for ever so many years.

Chester Crocker, Vt.—We wish we might see the "nice, fat dogs" you have for pets.

Ethel Scribner, N. Y.—Write us again. We enjoy the letters.

Cordie C. Cable, Burlington, N. C., Route 9, would like to exchange postcards with the boys and girls of The Blade.

Edith Guthrie, Indiana—"I haven't missed but seven and a half days of school in six years and I haven't been tardy but once." Splendid record! Try to keep it up.

Rubylee Norman, N. C.—Why don't you write us again?

Mary Wood, Michigan—Wish we might go blackberry hunting with you this summer.

Merle Carter, Sheridan, Michigan, Route 3, would like to hear from Mamma's Castoria Girl.

Albert Hilton, of New York, says that his grandfather was an editor of a paper and he wants to be, some day.

Mildred Hughes, of Ohio, has the beginnings of a real library. She has 30 books. She would like to exchange postals with the boys and girls. Her address is Gaysport, Muskingum county, O.

Make a note, children, of a birthday shower for Loa Anderson, Reed City, Michigan, R. F. D. 1, on July 11.

FAT VANISHES
ONE POUND A DAY
NEW DRUGLESS TREATMENT
GET MY FREE BOOK
COMMENCE REDUCING AT ONCE

Thousands of Grateful Patrons Praise My Wondrous Drugless Fat Treatment.

$5,000.00 IN GOLD IF I FAIL

WEIGHT REDUCTION WITHOUT DRUGS
REMOVE YOUR FAT MY WAY
THIS BOOK FOR FAT FOLKS ONLY
WHO WISH TO REDUCE THEIR WEIGHT WITH THIS GREAT DRUGLESS TREATMENT

My friends were charitable and called it **Obesity**; others said I was **stout**, but it was just bulky fat. I was miserable; so are you, if too stout. To reduce your weight, you must do as I did. I FOUND THE CAUSE. THE REST WAS EASY. Before I succeeded I tried everything within and beyond reason. It was maddening, disgusting. All I had to do was remove the cause, and I guarantee, that by my safe, sensible, natural treatment, **without** violent exercises, starvation diet, straps, belts, cups, wires, jackets, sweating, electricity, soap, salts, pills, oils, cathartics, drugs or medicines of any description, I reduced my enormous weight quickly and without harm to myself while taking treatment or afterwards, and I guarantee that you can reduce little or much fat with this same treatment. If interested in your own happiness, health and figure, you will let me tell you how to reduce fat "Nature's Way," the true way—my way. BETTER GET RID OF FAT BEFORE FAT GETS RID OF YOU. It is astonishing the thousands of grateful letters I am receiving. J. E. Boiselle, Box 422, Great Bend, Kan., lost fifty pounds. W. L. Schmitz, Montevideo, Minn., lost 30 pounds, and Mamie McNelly, Desloge, Mo., lost 65 pounds. Mrs. Daisy Smith, Los Angeles, lost 164 lbs. safely with my drugless treatment, and I can refer to thousands of satisfied patrons. My book, entitled, "Weight Reduction Without Drugs," is sent free and prepaid and tells of my successful treatment with which you can permanently reduce your weight, secretly, and without harm. **I offer $5,000 if I fail to prove my great drugless treatment anything but safe, quick and harmless in fat-reduction.** Write today for my free book.

MARJORIE HAMILTON, 1572 A, C. B. Bldg., Denver, Colo.

POETS' CORNER

SEE THAT MY GRAVE'S KEPT GREEN

Author Unknown.

When I am dead and gone from you, darling,
When I am laid away in my grave,
When my spirit has gone to Heaven above
To Him who my soul will save—
When you are happy and gay once more,
Thinking of days that have been,
This one little wish I ask you
See that my grave's kept green.

CHORUS.

Oh, the days will come to you, darling,
When on earth no more I'll be seen,
One sweet little wish, darling, grant me—
See that my grave's kept green.

Though the hours of joy now are passing,
Yet how soon, alas, they will fade,
Though your glances of love are meeting my own,
Fair sunlight will turn to shade.
When from the world and its hopes I go,
Leave forever this scene,
Though others are dead, ah, will you then
See that my grave's kept green?

Will you keep me, love, in remembrance,
Though the voice of chiding be heard
And while others may speak, in censure or blame,
Yet breathe no unkindly word?
Tell me you'll think of the past,
Think of the joys we have seen,
This one little promise keep for me,
See that my grave's kept green.

MY MOTHER'S PRAYER

Stephen Foster.

As I wandered 'round the homestead,
Many a dear familiar spot,
Brought within my recollection
Scenes I'd seemingly forgot.
There the orchard-meadow yonder,
Here the deep, old-fashioned well,
With its old, moss-covered bucket,
Sent a thrill no tongue can tell.

Though the house was held by strangers,
All remained the same within.
Just as when a child—
Up and down, and out and in.
To the garret dark ascending,
Once a source of childish dread,
Peering through the misty cobwebs,
Lo! I saw my trundle bed.

Quick I drew it from the rubbish,
Covered o'er with dust so long,
When, behold, I heard in fancy,
Strains of one familiar song
Often sung by my dear mother
To me in that trundle bed:
"Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed."

When I listen to the music,
Stealing on in gentle strain,
I am carried back to childhood;
I am now a child again.
'Tis the hour of my retiring,
At the dusky eventide;
Near my trundle bed I'm kneeling,
As of yore, by mother's side.

Hands are on my head so loving,
As they were in childhood's days;
I, with weary tones, am trying
To repeat the words she says.
'Tis a prayer in language simple
As a mother's lips can frame;
"Father, Thou who art in heaven,
Hallowed, ever, be Thy name."

Prayer is over; to my pillow,
With a "goodnight" kiss I creep,
Scarcely waking while I whisper
"Now I lay me down to sleep."
Then my mother, o'er me bending,
Prays in earnest words, but mild:
"Hear my prayer, O Heavenly Father,
Bless, oh, bless, my precious child!"

Yet I am but only dreaming;
Ne'er I'll be a child again;
Many years has that dear mother
In the quiet church yard lain;
But the mem'ry of her counsels
O'er my path a light has shed,
Daily calling me to heaven,
Even from my trundle bed.

THE FADED COAT OF BLUE

My brave boy! he sleeps,
In his faded coat of blue,
In a lonely grave unknown,
Lies the heart that beat so true;
He sank faint and hungry
Among the famished brave
And they laid him, sad and lonely,
Within his nameless grave.

CHORUS.

No more the bugle calls the weary one;
Rest, noble spirit, in thy grave unknown!
For we will find you, and we'll know you,
Among the good and true,
When the robe of white is given
For the faded coat of blue!

He cried "Give me water,
And just a little crumb,
And my mother she will bless you
Through all the years to come.
Oh, tell my sweet sister,
So gentle, good and true,
When I meet her up in heaven
In my faded coat of blue."

No dear one was nigh him
To close his mild blues eyes,
And no gentle one was by him
To give him sweet replies.
No stone marks the lowly sod
O'er my lad so brave and true!
In his lonely grave he sleeps,
In his faded coat of blue!

THE WEST VIRGINIA HILLS

Author Unknown.

Oh, the West Virginia hills!
How majestic and how grand,
With their summits bathed in glory,
Like our prince Immanuel's land;
Is it any wonder, then,
That my heart with rapture thrills,
As I stand once more with loved ones
On those West Virginia hills?

CHORUS.

Oh, the hills, beautiful hills,
How I love those West Virginia hills!
If o'er sea or land I roam,
Still I'll think of happy home,
And the friends among the West Virginia hills,
Beautiful hills, beautiful hills.

Oh, the West Virginia hills!
Where my girlhood hours were passed;
Where I often wandered lonely,
And the future tried to cast;
Many are our visions bright,
Which the future ne'er fulfills,
But how sunny were my day-dreams
On those West Virginia hills!

Oh, the West Virginia hills!
How unchanged they seem to stand,
With their summit pointed skyward
To the great Almighty's land;
Many changes I can see,
Which my heart with sadness fills,
But no changes can be noticed
In those West Virginia hills.

Oh, the West Virginia hills!
I must bid you now adieu;
In my home beyond the mountains,
I shall ever dream of you;
In the evening time of life,
If my Father only wills,
I shall still behold the vision
Of those West Virginia hills.

I HAVE NO MOTHER NOW

I hear the low winds sweeping,
Through every bush and tree,
Where my dear mother's sleeping,
Away from home and me.
Tears from my eyes are flowing
And sorrow shades my brow,
Cold in the grave she's sleeping,
I have no mother now.

I see the pale moon shining
On mother's white tombstone,
The rosebush round it twining
Is just like me, alone.
It's just like me, a-weeping,
Cold dew-drops damp my brow,
It's just like me, a-weeping,
I have no mother now.

My life is, oh, so lonely,
My heart is troubled sore,
Her dearest presence only
Could make me weep no more,
She's gone from me to heaven,
Deep sorrow shades my brow,
The sacred tie is broken,
I have no mother now.

Sad was the hour of parting,
She said in words so sweet,
"My loved ones, I am dying,
Me must in heaven meet."
Oh, yes, I'll meet you, mother,
On that eternal shore,
And there we'll live together,
Where parting is no more.

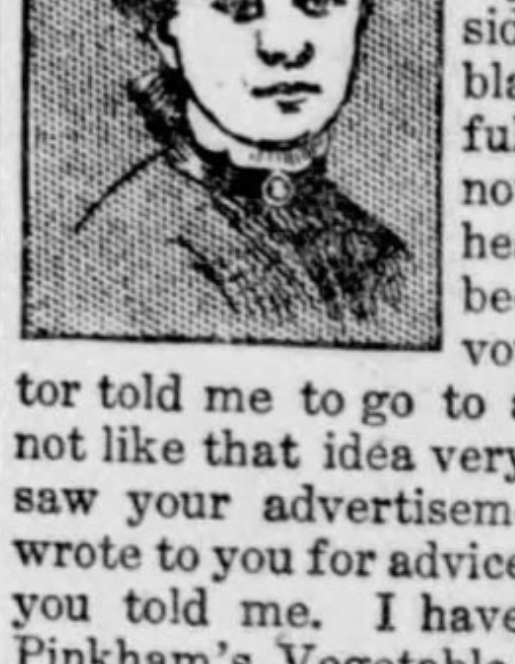
Come, now, ye orphaned children,
Who sorrow here below,
And join me in a promise
That you'll to glory go.
And when our labor's ended,
And time shall be no more,
We'll go and live with mother,
Where parting is no more.

Three poems are wanted, The Sinking of the Cumberland, The Maid of Monterey and Old Age.

The World Is Turned Upside Down, is an old poem requested.

YOUNG WIFE SAVED FROM HOSPITAL

Tells How Sick She Was And What Saved Her From An Operation.



Upper Sandusky, Ohio.—"Three years ago I was married and went to housekeeping. I was not feeling well and could hardly drag myself along. I had such tired feelings, my back ached, my sides ached, I had bladder trouble awfully bad, and I could not eat or sleep. I had headaches, too, and became almost a nervous wreck. My doctor told me to go to a hospital. I did not like that idea very well, so, when I saw your advertisement in a paper, I wrote to you for advice, and have done as you told me. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, and now I have my health.

"If sick and ailing women would only know enough to take your medicine, they would get relief."—Mrs. Benj. H. Stansbery, Route 6, Box 18, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

If you have mysterious pains, irregularity, backache, extreme nervousness, inflammation, ulceration or displacement, don't wait too long, but try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound now.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and such unquestionable testimony as the above proves the value of this famous remedy and should give every one confidence.

ENNSYLVANIA SWINGS NTO ROOSEVELT RANKS WITH A HEAVY STRIDE

Philadelphia, April 15.—Corrected returns up to this afternoon e Theodore Roosevelt 54 of the 64 district national delegates with d chances that the number will be increased to 55, as the result Saturday's primary election in Pennsylvania. As Roosevelt's sup-ters expect to control the convention which will name twelve del-tes at large, this will give him a total of 66 or possibly 67 out of state's delegation of 76.

President Taft carried only the first, second and third congres-al districts in Philadelphia and the ninth district, comprised of ncaster county. He won one delegate in the fifth district of this . The one delegate in doubt is in the 20th district, comprised of ams and York counties.

Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey made almost a clean eep of the state. Returns indicate that he had in the neighborhood 70 delegates.

Politicians look upon the triumph Colonel Roosevelt with astonishment. The supporters of the former sident were without a state organization and without an organization in many of the 32 congressional tricts.

he regular Republican organiza-n, headed by United States Senator es Penrose, which has withstood fury of many a political storm, eived a crushing defeat in the loss control of the state convention. It he first time in the present genera-n that it has lost control of that y.

Significance of Victory.

n addition to naming the 12 dele-es-at-large to Chicago, the conven-n will select 38 presidential elec-s, four candidates for congressmen-large and candidates for state asurer and auditor general, all to voted for at the November election. t was said by a prominent member the state executive committee last ht that some of the Roosevelt dele-tes elected to the state convention regular organization men who, ile voting for Roosevelt delegates, ll stand by the state organization. ome of the state leaders refrained m personally entering the primaries candidates for district delegates, as had been expected they would be ected as delegates-at-large. Among se understood to have been looked on as the likely delegates were Sen-rs Penrose and Oliver, Governor ner, Secretary of State Robert Mc-ee and State Senator James P. Mc-hol, leader of the party organiza-n in Philadelphia.

Rain Cuts Vote.

he vote polled was light, being cut wn by rains in all parts of the state. some districts it did not go much er 50 per cent of the vote at the last general election. Colonel Roosevelt is said to have received his heaviest vote from the reform element represented by the Keystone party, which succeeded in electing a reform mayor in Philadelphia last year.

DIXON SAYS VOTERS WON'T TAKE WHITE HOUSE ORDERS

Washington, April 10.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon, manager of the Roosevelt campaign committee today made further comment upon the Illinois results.

"The Republicans of Illinois, by an avalanche majority of 125,000, have served notice that they are unalterably opposed to the reactionary policies of Taft and to the reactionary bosses to whom he has permitted his managers to commit his political fortunes," said Senator Dixon in his statement.

"The overwhelming sentiment in favor of the nomination of Col. Roosevelt has at last forced itself home upon the administration managers and this morning they are bowed in grief, nursing the remnants of what was once a presidential boom.

"The time has come when the Republican voters of the country will no longer take orders either from the White House or from the machine representatives of big business as to their candidate for the presidency."

ATWOOD TO FLY OVER OCEAN

Boston, April 10—Harry Atwood, the aviator, hopes to persuade the navy department to send a scout cruiser or torpedo boat destroyer to accompany him on his promised 1,900 mile flight across the Atlantic ocean next summer. He is in Washington today to place his request before President Taft, Rear Admiral Peary and Secretary of the Navy Meyer. Atwood proposes to fly from Boston to St. John, N. B., and thence across the ocean to British soil.

An Auto Sled.

Indianapolis News.

A new motor sled is being tried out on Semmering mountain, near Vienna. Unlike a great many previous attempts, these trials are proving successful. The motor sled runs well either on closely packed snow or on snow newly fallen to a great depth, and easily takes steep grades. A certain stretch between two stations on the Semmering has been repeatedly covered by the sled and a speed of 22 miles an hour attained. The motor sled proper is 5.8 meters long, has a gauge of 1.4 meters and weighs one ton. (A meter is 3.28 feet.) A drum paddle wheel, 1.6 meters in diameter, which puts the sled in motion, is placed between the runners at the back. This wheel is movable upward and so adjusted on springs that it may be slung beneath the runners, whereby the drum presses the snow down and the blades of paddle then push into the compressed snow, thus finding sufficient resistance to move the sled forward even on ascending grades. For ice surfaces or packed snow only the sharp points on the paddle blades come into action. The axle of the paddle wheel is placed on springs in order to avoid breakage on uneven surfaces. The steering is accomplished by unweighted gearing under spring pressure, the lever being so adjusted that the runners at once turn and draw in the desired direction. The motor sled is said to be suited for northern regions, where snow covers the ground the greater part of the year, and also for military duty in snow regions. The inventor is Jacob Rantasa, a Vienna merchant, who acquired extensive technical knowledge during a term of seven years' service as artillery teacher in the navy.

Early Nursing Bottles.

According to recent discoveries it appears that nursing bottles were used even in prehistoric times. This is true at least for the age of polished stone, inasmuch as a French archaeologist, M. Nicaise, when exploring a neolithic funerary deposit, found a small clay nursing bottle, and this was quite intact. This is not the only specimen of the kind which comes from the early ages. Among others are the specimens found in the Gaulish burial places of Jonchery and more recently in the Gallo-Roman arena of Paris. This latter relic of ancient babyhood was uncovered within a comparatively late period.

Three to a Turret.

Harper's Weekly.

Three 14-inch guns in a turret is the new plan adopted by the navy department for the giant battleships Oklahoma and Nevada, bids for the construction of which are now being received. This innovation is exciting considerable interest. No ship now afloat has more than two big guns in a turret, and while Italy and Russia are building several vessels with this feature, their guns will be of smaller caliber. The primary purpose, it is explained, for concentrating big guns in fewer turrets is to reduce tonnage; on the Oklahoma and Nevada the weight of one turret will be eliminated under the new plan, as only four turrets will be necessary for the main battery of 14-inch guns. A peculiar interest attaches to the result of the three-gun turret experiment because of the bearing it may have on the size of main batteries in the future. Heretofore it has been held that the 16-inch guns used in coast defense batteries never would be practicable abroad a war vessel because of the tremendous recoil. It is now believed, however, that a turret platform that would stand the strain of three 14-inch guns would certainly hold up under the firing of two 16-inch rifles.

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An *Adler Organ* in your home will be a never failing source of pleasure, refinement, education and culture, making home the most attractive place on earth, paying for itself over and over again by bringing into your home life that which money can not buy—happiness and contentment.

Its value cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Think what a satisfaction it will be to listen to its sweet music—what pleasure to sing to its accompaniment the songs we love with the ones we love best.

I firmly believe that if there were an *Adler Organ* in every home in America we would be better business men, better working men, better farmers, better citizens because of the elevating power of music, and because I wanted to make it possible for every family to know the delights of music, I have originated the wonderful *Adler* plan of selling organs which has made the "*Adler*" a household word; more than 75,000 of these famous organs are now in the homes of the people. The time has arrived—*this very day*—for you to send for my Wonderful Free Organ Catalog. Learn how you can have the World's Best Organ—winner of highest prize at St. Louis World's Fair—sent to your home for 30 Days Trial without paying a cent.

So easy, too, to buy an "*Adler*"! Just send for my Catalog. Select the Adler Organ you like best. I will ship it at once. *Have it a month free.* Send no money until you decide to buy. Then, if you decide to keep it, after thorough examination, pay me at your convenience in small amounts. I charge no interest. I will do even more than that. If, at the end of a year, the "*Adler*" fails to make good on every point I claim for it, I will refund every dollar you have paid. And more: I will give you the longest and strongest guarantee ever made on an organ—*for 50 full years.* You see how easy it is to own the finest organ made.

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I want to make you a special proposition on this Camera together with a Tripod and a complete outfit, ready to take 100 beautiful, sure to please pictures, and if you will write me today, I will send you by return mail full information regarding this wonderful money-maker, and make you a special liberal offer. Don't delay, but write me today.

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etc., or Cash, given for selling only 20 of our NEW MOTTO PICTURES size 12x16 in. such as, Blessed are the Pure in Heart, God Bless Our Home, also Rock of Ages, Family Record, etc. Send for 20 today and sell them at 10c each. When sold send us $2.00 and we will send you any premium you want from our large list of presents. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. E. BECKER & CO., 509 So. Dearborn St., Dept. 26, CHICAGO

THE MARKETS

Money and Stocks.

New York, April 16.—The common shares of the International Mercantile Marine were down a point at the opening of today's stock market, with a loss of 2½ points in the preferred and 2 points in the 4½ per cent bonds. The movement otherwise was decidedly irregular, with gains and losses quite evenly balanced. A decline of 2 points in American, on sales of 1,000 shares, and 1¾ points in Canadian Pacific were especially noteworthy. The fractional losses were shown by United States Steel, Amalgamated and Utah Copper and Erie common and first preferred. Among the specialties was a 2-point advance in Sears-Roebuck. Strength was shown by Northern and Union Pacific, International Harvester and American Smelting.

New York Stocks.

New York, April 16, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾
Am. Loco. com	43¾	44	42¾	42¾
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	127½	128½	127½	128½
Atchison	108¾	109⅛	107¾	108¼
Am. Car & F. Co.	60	60½	58⅞	59⅜
Anaconda	43½	43⅛	42½	43
Amal. Copper	84¼	84⅜	82	83¾
Am. Smelters	86½	86⅜	84½	85½
Am. Ag. Chem. com.	60½	60½	60½	60½
Am. Steel Fdy	35	35¼	35	35¼
Am. Tel. & Tel.	145¼	145⅜	145	145⅜
Am. Tobacco pfd.	104½	104½	104½	104½
Am. Cotton Oil	53¼	53⅝	53	53
Am. Beet Sugar	65⅝	66⅞	65⅜	65¾
Biscuit com.	150½	150⅜	150½	150⅜
Balt. & Ohio	107¾	107½	107⅛	107¼
B'lyn R. Trans.	83¾	83⅜	82⅞	83
Cast I. Pipe com.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Cast I. Pipe pfd.	54½	54½	54½	54½
Beth. Steel com.	36	36½	36	36
Chicago & G. W.	19¼	19¼	19	19
Canadian Pac.	252½	252¼	250⅞	251
Colorado Fuel	29¾	30⅞	29¼	29¾
Ches. & Ohio	80¼	80½	79⅛	80
Central Leather	26	26	24⅞	24⅞
Consolidated Gas	144¾	144¾	143¾	143¾
Can common	33	35⅝	31⅞	34
Can pfd.	116⅝	117	114	116⅝
Chino Copper	29½	29⅜	28⅝	28⅞
Corn Product com.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜
Del. & Hudson	171	171	170½	170½
Distillers' Sec.	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
Erie com.	38	38¼	37⅛	37⅝
Erie 1st pfd.	56½	56½	55⅛	56
Erie 2nd pfd.	46½	46½	46½	46½
Gt. Northern pfd.	132⅝	133	131½	132⅛
Gt. Northern Ore	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜
Ill. Central	130⅞	130⅞	129½	129½
Int. Harester com.	117⅝	117⅝	116	116
Interborough com.	19¾	20⅛	19⅜	19⅝
Interborough pfd.	59⅝	59⅝	55¾	59
K. C. Sou. com.	28	28⅛	28½	28½
Lehigh Valley	166	166⅜	164¼	165
Louis. & Nash	160⅝	161¼	159	160
Merc. Marine pfd.	21¾	21¾	20¼	20¼
Missouri Pacific	44½	44⅝	43¼	43⅝
M. S. M.	143	143	141½	141½
M., K. & T. com.	30⅜	30⅝	30	30
Miami	26¼	26¼	26	26¼
North. Pacific	122½	122⅜	120¼	121¼
National Lead	58	58	57½	57⅞
Nevada Cou's.	19⅜	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
North Am. Co.	83⅞	84	83	83⅞
N. Y. Central	118¼	119¼	117	117¾
N. & W. com.	112⅝	112⅝	111⅝	112¼
Ont. & Western	40½	40½	40⅛	40⅛
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	34	34	34	34
Penn. Ry.	125⅜	125⅜	124½	125
Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	32	32
People's Gas Co.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
Ray Con's.	19½	20	19⅛	19⅜
Reading com.	167¼	167⅜	164½	165⅝
Rock Island	29⅝	29⅜	28½	29
Rock Island pfd.	58¼	58¼	56¼	56½
Rep. Land S. Co.	24⅜	24⅜	23¼	23½
Rep. pfd.	78½	79	77⅞	78
Ry. Steel Springs	33¾	33⅞	32¼	32⅛
South. Ry.	30¼	30¼	29⅝	30
South. Ry. pfd.	74½	74⅜	74¼	74¼
St. Paul	111⅜	112¼	110¼	110¾
South. Pacific	113⅜	114	112½	113
Tol. Rys. & Lt.	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10¼
Teas Oil Co.	96¾	97	96¾	97
Texas Pacific	24½	24½	24½	24¼
Tenn. Copper	41½	42	41	41⅝
Union Pacific	173⅞	174	171½	172½
Union Pacific pfd.	91⅝	91¼	91¾	91¼
U. S. Steel	71⅜	71⅞	69⅞	70⅝
U. S. Steel pfd.	113	113	112¼	112⅝
U. S. Steel 5's	102⅝	102¾	102½	102⅛
U. S. Rubber com.	56	56	54½	54¾
Utah Copper	64	64½	62⅝	64
Virginia Chem.	53	53	51¼	51¼
Western Md.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Wabash com.	9	9	9	9
Wabash pfd.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
Western Union	82½	82¾	82½	82¾

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, April 16.—Hog receipts were light and the market was 10c higher. Packers and shippers bought. Veal calves were quoted 25c lower.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $8.05@8.15; good mediums, $8.05@8.10; heavy yorkers, $8.05@8.10; light yorkers, $7.00@7.75; good pigs, $6.50@6.65; bulk of sales, $8.05; good, mixed, $8.05@8.10; roughs and stags, $5.00@7.00.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $7.50@$8.00; good to choice, $6.75@7.00; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs., $6.25@6.75; fair to good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.00@6.50; common and light steers, $5.25@5.75; choice fat cows, $5.00@5.50; fair to good cows, $4.00@4.75; common cows $3.50@3.75; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.50; prime export bulls, $5.00@5.50; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bologna, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; choice fat heifers, $5.50@6.00; fair to good heifers, $4.50@5.50; common to light heifers, $3.50@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.50@6.00; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.50; stockers, good to choice, $4.00@4.50; stockers, common to fair, $4.00@4.25; milkers and springers, $25@30; canners and cutters, $2.00@3.50.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $6.00@6.25; good to choice mixed, $5.00@5.50; fair to good, $4.00@5.00; culls and common, $3.00@4.00; lambs, choice, $8.00; fair to good, $7.00@7.50; culls, $5.00@6.00; yearlings, common to fair, $3.50@4.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $8.00 down; fair to good, $7.00@8.00; common to light, $5.00@7.00; heavy and feed, $4.00@5.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, April 16.—Cattle—Receipts none. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; higher; heavy Yorkers, 8.25; light Yorkers, $8.00; pigs, $7.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; top sheep, $5.60; top lambs, $7.50. Calves—Receipts, 800; top, $8.00.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 50; firm. Veals—Receipts, 200; choice active; common slow. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; active; heavy and mixed, $8.30@8.35; Yorkers, $7.25@8.35; pigs, $6.70@7.00; roughs, $7.25@7.35; stags, $5.00@6.25; dairies, $7.75@8.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; lambs, $3.00@7.35; yearlings, $6.25@6.50; wethers, $5.75@6.00; ewes, $5.00@5.25; sheep mixed, $2.00@5.50; wool lambs, $6.00@8.50.

Cotton.

New York, April 16.—Cotton futures opened first: April, 11.05c bid; May, 11.23c; June, 11.30c; July, 11.37c; August, 11.42c; September offered 11.46c; October, 11.52c; November offered 11.65c; December, 11.62c; January, 11.61c; February offered 11.58c; March, 11.70c. The cotton market opened strong at an advance of 19 to 25 points on reports of further heavy rains in the south, continued apprehensions as to the situation in the Mississippi valley, and firm late cables from Liverpool. Trading was extremely active at the start, and all the new crop positions made new high records for the season on urgent covering by recent sellers and fresh buying for long account. Later, business became rather less active and realizing was heavy enough to cause reactions of 3 or 4 points from the best, but there was a continued demand owing to the forecasts for further rains in the eastern belt.

Offerings were readily absorbed at a setback of 5 or 6 points from the initial figures, and the market later in the forenoon was firm with prices working up to about the best point again on continued covering or fresh buying for long account. Detailed weather reports showed rains ranging up to over two inches in the New Orleans, Augusta and Montgomery districts. Spot quiet; middling upland, 11.55c nominal. Estimated receipts at the ports today, 21,000 bales against 30,068 last week and 9,609 last year; for the week, 120,000 against 148,191 last week and 52,024 last year; today's receipts at Galveston, 9,429 against 4,400 last year; at New Orleans, 1,213 against 1,400 last year, and at Houston, 3,098 against 1,588 last year.

KEROSENE OILS AUTO OILS

We make the famous "White Swan" oil for incubators and brooders; our "Petrolene" auto oil for the Iron Horse. Special prices if ordered this month. Write for booklet.

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STEEL MANTLE BURNERS. Odorless, Smokeless. Make the home cheerful and bright. Three times as much light as an ordinary burner. Every one guaranteed. Just what you need! If your dealer doesn't keep them send his name and address with your name and address and we will mail you as many as you wish at 25c each. Agents Wanted everywhere.
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REDUCE YOUR FAT

Take off 1 lb. a day, safely, gently, until your figure is perfect. No starvation, no harmful medicines, no tiresome exercising. Absolutely quickest & best method. Big stomach, fat hips, double chin vanish. Shortness of breath, asthma rheumatism, kidney & heart troubles leave as the fat goes away by my treatment. Write for FREE PROOF TREATMENT, Book of Valuable Advice & Testimonials free. Costs you absolutely nothing. Everything confidential; plain envelope. Address DR. H. C. BRADFORD, 11 B, Bradford Building, 20 E. 22d Street, New York.
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LAWYER CURED OF ECZEMA

"While attending school at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1882, I became afflicted with boils, which lasted for about two years, when the affliction assumed the form of an eczema on my face. There would be water-blisters rise up, and open, and wherever the water would touch it would burn, and cause another one to rise. The place would scab over, and would burn and itch so as to be almost unbearable. In this way the sores would spread from one place to another, and at times the whole lower part of my face would be a solid sore. This condition continued for four or five years, and in fact got worse all the time, so much so that my wife became alarmed lest it prove fatal. During all this time of boils and eczema, I doctored with the best physicians of this part of the country, but to no avail. Finally I decided to try Cuticura Remedies, taking the Cuticura Resolvent, applying the Cuticura Ointment to the sores, and using the Cuticura Soap for washing. In a very short time I began to notice improvements, and within less than a year I was well again, and have not had a recurrence of the trouble since, which is over twenty years." (Signed) A. C. Brandon, Attorney-at-Law, Greenville, O., Jan. 17, 1911. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Send to "Cuticura," Dept. KK, Boston, for a liberal sample of each, post-free, with 32-p. book on the skin and scalp.

The Grain Markets.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close April 16.	Close April 15.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.09	1.12	....	1.10½	1.10
May	1.09	1.12	....	1.10½	1.10
July	1.09	1.11⅞	....	1.10½	1.08¾
Sept.	1.07	1.08⅝	....	1.08½	1.06⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	79½	80¼
May	79¼	....	78	78⅜	79¾
July	78¾	79	77⅛	78⅜	79⅜
Sept.	77⅜	....	....	77¼	78¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	59¾	60¼
May	58⅝	....	....	59½	60
July	55¾	56¼	....	55⅜	56¼
Sept.	45	45⅛	....	44⅜	45⅜
Clover Seed—					
Cash	12.25	12.30	....	11.90	12.50
April	11.90	12.00	....	11.60	12.10
Oct.	10.15	10.45	....	10.05	10.05
Dec.	10.30	10.40	....	10.05	10.05
No. 2	....	....	11.75@11.82		....
No. 3	....	....	11.60@11.70		....
Rejected	....	....	11.45@11.55		....
N. E. G.	....	....	3.00@11.00		....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	92	92
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	12.50	12.50
Aug.	....	....	....	9.60	9.40
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	6.05	6.00
April	....	....	....	5.75	5.75
Sept.	....	....	....	4.50	4.50
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	1.10¼	1.11¼	1.10	1.10⅝	1.11
July	1.06¼	1.07⅝	1.06	1.06½	1.06
Sept.	1.03¼	1.04¼	1.02¾	1.03	1.03
Corn—					
May	77¾	78	76¼	76⅝	78
July	76¾	77¼	75⅞	76	77¼
Sept.	75⅞	75⅞	74⅞	75	76¼
Oats—					
May	57	57¼	56¼	56⅛	57¼
July	53¼	54⅛	....	53⅛	54¼
Sept.	43⅜	43½	....	42⅝	43⅜
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.13¼	1.12⅞
July	1.11	1.11½	....	1.11	1.10⅝
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	1.09⅜	1.10⅝	1.09¼	1.10	1.09
July	1.03¼	1.04¼	....	1.04⅛	1.03¼
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.08	1.06¼
July	....	....	....	1.09½	1.08⅝
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.09⅝	1.09¼
July	....	....	....	1.10⅛	1.09¾
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	17.67	17.90	....	17.80	17.65
July	18.10	18.30	18.05	18.15	18.05
Sept.	18.47	18.65	18.45	18.55	18.40
Lard—					
May	10.30	....	....	10.25	10.30
July	10.47	....	....	10.45	10.50
Sept.	10.72	....	10.65	10.67	10.70
Ribs—					
May	10.05	....	10.00	10.02	10.05
July	10.27	....	10.22	10.25	10.25
Sept.	10.50	....	....	10.45	10.50

Toledo Produce.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 32@32½c; solid pack, 31@31½c.
Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 27c; rolls and prints, 28c; dairy, prime, 26c; packing stock, 20c; oleo, 17@21c.
Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18@19c; New York state, 20c; brick, 22c; limburger, 20@21c; domestic, 22c; imported, 32c.
Eggs—Candled, fresh, 22c; current receipts, 20c.
Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow, $5.00; red, $4.75; white boiling onions, 50-lb. crate, $3.25; Valencia, large case, $5.50; onion sets, bu., $2.00@2.25; white, $2.40@2.50; garlic, 10c.
Celery—Florida, $2.00@2.25.
Lettuce—Leaf, 10c.
Asparagus—Southern, doz., $1.50@1.75.
Rhubarb—Doz., 60@85c; Cal. box, $3.25.
Cucumbers—Doz., $1.50@1.75.
Tomatoes—Fla., 4-basket crate, $4.00@4.50.
Wax Beans—Hamper, $3.50; green, $3.50.
Mango Peppers—Crate, $3.00.
Potatoes—Michigan, 150-lb. sack, $3.65@3.75; bu., $1.46@1.50; Scotch, 168 lbs., $4.00@4.25.
Seed Potatoes—150-lb. sack, Early Rose, $4.00; Early hio, $4.50@4.75; Triumph, $4.00; Irish Cobbler, $4.50@4.75; Rural and Carmen, $3.75.
Turnips, lb., 1½c.
Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 4@4½c; ton, $80.00; new, crate, $4.00@4.25.
Spinach, bbl., $2.50; bu., $1.00.
Parsnips—Basket, $1.25.
Parsley—Doz., 75c.
Onions—15@18c.
Vegetable Oysters—Doz., 30c.
Hot House Radishes—25@30c.
Carrots—Lb., 1½c; Southern, doz., 75c.
Cranberries—Oak Bog basket, $2.25; bbl., $6.00; late Howes, $8.25@8.50.
Bananas—Bunch, $1.00@2.00.
Strawberries—24 pint case, $2.50@3.00.
Oranges—Cal., $2.50@3.25.
Lemons—California, $4.00.
Limes—100, $1.25.
Grape Fruit—$4.50@5.00; fancy, $7.00@8.00.
Apples—Baldwins, prime, $5.00@5.50; No. 2, $2.50@3.00; Russets, $4.00@5.00; Ben Davis, No. 1, $3.25@3.75; No. 2, $2.00@2.50.
Figs—California, white, whole, 50-lb. box, 8½c pound; Turkish, 13@16½c.
Dates—Tunis, 12-ounce box, 15c; Fard, lb., 10c.

New York Produce.

New York, April 16.—Flour firmly held, but quiet. Wheat, continued bad crop reports from the soft winter states caused a half cent advance in new crop wheat deliveries early with offerings light. July $1.10⅝@1.11¼. Pork, steady. Beef, firm. Lard, strong; middle west, $10.40@10.50. Raw sugar, steady; Muscovado, 89 test, $3.48; centrifugal, 96 test, $3.98; molasses, 89 test, $3.23; refined, quiet. Petroleum, steady. Molasses, steady. Hay, firm. Hides, steady.

Butter, unsettled; receipts 8,731 tubs; state dairy finest, 32c; process, specials, 27½c. Cheese steady; receipts 1,596 boxes; state, whole milk, held, ..; skims, 4@13½c. Eggs, unsettled; receipts 37,452 cases; fresh gathered first, storage, packed, 21@21½c; do. first regular packed northernly sections, 19¾@20½c; do, southerly sections, 19@19¾c; fresh gathered seconds, 18½@18¾c; do. checks, 15@17½c; state Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, white, fancy large, new laid, 22½@23c; do selected whites, 21½@22c; western gathered, whites, 21@22c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 21½@22c; do gathered brown and mixed, 20@20½c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, April 16.—Butter, steady; creameries, 28@31c; Dairies, 24@28c. Eggs, steady; receipts 33,687 cases; at mark, cases included 18@18½c; ordinary firsts, 18@18½c; firsts, 19c. Cheese, weak, Daisies, 15¾@16c; Twins, 15½@15¾c; Young Americas, 15¾@16c; Long Horns, 15½@16c. Potatoes, weak; receipts, 98 cars. Poultry, live, setady; turkeys, 14c; chickens, 14c; springs, 15½c. Veal, steady, 7@11½c.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA EXPECT BIG PRODUCTION

Topeka, Kan., April 16.—Kansas and Nebraska promise to produce the largest wheat crop in the history of either state. Wheat has come through a winter under the most favorable conditions in years. Grain experts, who have been going over Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, have made unusually flattering reports of wheat conditions, some reporting as high as 125,000,000 bushels in prospect for Kansas alone.

The railroads are working on the prospect that Kansas will have at least 100,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, the largest in its history, that the Nebraska crop will exceed 60,000,000 bushels and that Oklahoma will raise 40,000,000 bushels.

The monthly report of crop conditions sent to F. D. Coburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture, indicate only small areas of wheat winter killed. The wheat area is larger than last year. While there has been no rains for more than two weeks, rain is not needed for some weeks yet.

Kansas grain men do not understand the wheat scare in the large markets last week. They can see no condition that warrants any alarm over the Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma crops.

ILLINOIS PEOPLE FOR ROOSEVELT

Peferential Primary Results in Victory for Progressive Republican Candidate.

WHAT ILLINOIS DID

FOR PRESIDENT.

Republicans—
Theodore Roosevelt......230,000
Taft......119,000
La Follette......37,000

Roosevelt's plurality....111,000

Democrats—
Clark......220,000
Wilson......80,000

Clark's majority......140,000

FOR GOVERNOR:

Republicans—
Charles S. Deneen.
Democrats—
Edward Dunne.

FOR SENATOR.

Republicans—
Lawrence Y. Sherman, defeating Shelby M. Cullom.
Democrats—
James Hamilton Lewis.

Chicago, April 10.—It was Roosevelt day in Illinois yesterday. In the preferential primary the Progressive Republican candidate for the presidential nomination beat Mr. Taft by more than 100,000 votes—about 111,000, according to the latest figures.

In the Democratic primary Champ Clark defeated Woodrow Wilson by 140,000 votes.

Senator La Follette has 37,000 votes in the state.

Charles S. Deneen has been nominated for governor for the third consecutive term by the Republicans, his plurality being estimated at 75,000.

Edward F. Dunne, former mayor of Chicago, received the nomination for governor on the Democratic ticket by a plurality close to 30,000. Owing to the length of the ballot it is expected that another 24 hours will be required to complete the count.

Lawrence Y. Sherman, president of the state board of administration, received the endorsement of the Republicans for United States senator over Shelby M. Cullom by a plurality estimated at 30,000.

James Hamilton Lewis had no opposition on the Democratic ticket for the senatorship endorsement.

Joseph G. Cannon, former speaker of the house, was renominated for congress by a vote of 2 to 1 over his nearest competitor.

McKinley Nominated.

W. B. McKinley, President Taft's campaign manager, also was renominated for congress in the Nineteenth district.

The Socialists and Prohibitionists nominated full state and congressional tickets.

Complete unofficial returns from the city of Chicago give Taft 44,107; Roosevelt 72,443, and La Follette, 12,103.

Roosevelt's plurality is 28,336.

The total Republican vote is 128,653.

Complete unofficial returns for the city give Clark 113,334, and Wilson 32,688.

Clark's plurality is 80,646.

The total Democratic vote is 146,022.

First Book on Education.

The first book on education ever written and printed in English was Sir Thomas Elyot's "Governour," published in 1531. Much that is done even at this day for the education of boys and girls in the schools was suggested in this book.

Develop Your Bust In 15 Days

A Full Firm Bust is Worth More to a Woman than Beauty

I don't care how thin you are, how old you are, how fallen and flaccid are the lines of your figure or how flat your chest is, I can give you a full, firm, youthful bust quickly, that will be the envy of your fellow-women and will give you the allurements of a perfect womanhood that will be irresistible.

Develop Bust New Way

They say there is nothing new under the sun, but I have perfected a treatment that I want to share with my sisters. What it did for me it **can and will do for you** and I now offer it to you.

Others offer to build up your figure with drugs, greasy skin foods, creams, dieting, massage and expensive instruments and devices. **I have done away with all these injurious methods** and have given a legion of women a luxuriant natural development by a treatment never before offered the public. No massaging, nothing to take, nothing to wear.

I was skinny, scrawny, flat and unattractive to men. Now I claim to be the highest priced artist's model in the United States, and what I did for myself I can do for you.

I don't care what your age may be. I ask only that you be at least sixteen and not an invalid, and I will undertake to develop your bust in two weeks. All I ask is five or ten minutes of your time every day.

WRITE TO ME TODAY

It will only cost you a penny for a post card and I will mail you complete information about this wonderful treatment in a plain cover so that no one will know your secret.

Don't let a false pride and a silly sense of shame keep you from enjoying to the full the charms you should have to be a perfect specimen of womanhood. Let me help you. Your communication shall be held in absolute confidence and secrecy. Write me today.

ELOISE RAE
1325 Michigan Avenue, Suite 210, Chicago, Ill.

SHELBY CULLOM, NEARLY 60 YEARS IN GAME, AND NEVER DEFEATED BEFORE

Chicago, April 10.—United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom, 82 years old, dean of the upper house of congress, and nearly 60 years in politics, is today pondering over his first political defeat.

Lawrence Y. Sherman, former lieutenant governor, legislator and now president of the state board of administration, provided a Republican legislature is elected next November, will be the next United States senator from Illinois.

Mr. Cullom, on hearing of Mr. Sherman's victory, in the preferential vote of the state, had only to say: "I will abide by the decision." Senator Cullom will have completed 30 years in the United States senate when his term expires March 4 next. Prior to that he was twice governor of Illinois, member of the house of representatives, and member of the legislature, serving one term as speaker.

MR. McKINLEY SAYS ILLINOIS ISSUES WERE ALL LOCAL

By the Associated Press.

Washington, April 10.—Representative William B. McKinley, director of the Taft national headquarters, today issued the first official comment from the Taft side upon the presidential primary in Illinois yesterday.

"The result in Illinois was not unexpected to those familiar with the situation," said Mr. McKinley.

"The issues which occupied the attention of the people of the state were so peculiarly local as to cause the presidential issue to be lost sight of so far as President Taft was concerned. I say this advisedly and for this reason Mr. Roosevelt recently invaded the state and devoted the major portion of his addresses to subjects which had no relation whatever, for the most part, to the issues on which the Republican party must meet the Democratic party in November."

The participation of eight candidates for the Republican nomination for governor resulted in the "complete breaking down of all party organization," says the statement, "and new alignments were brought about.

"These new organizations Mr. Roosevelt was able to reach by personal contact, an experience which President Taft could not enjoy," says Director McKinley.

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Ready Mixed Paint
Guaranteed For Ten Years

CENTURY HOUSE PAINT, in 1-gal. cans, Any Color. Terms cash, - - Per Gallon, $1.20
CENTURY BARN PAINT, in 1-gal. cans, Red, Green and Gray. Terms cash, Per Gallon, .55
FREIGHT PAID to any station east of the Rocky Mountains on all orders of six gallons or more, except to N. D., S. D., Colo., N. M., Tex., Okla., Miss., Ala., La., Ga. and Fla. Delivered price to these States is 5c. per gallon additional.
Write For FREE Color Card, catalogue and prices, or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank
CENTURY MFG. CO., Dept. 295, East St. Louis, Ills.

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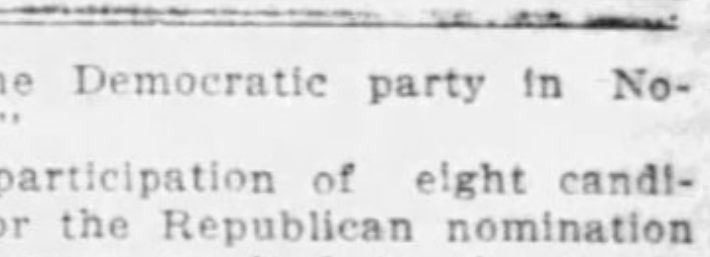

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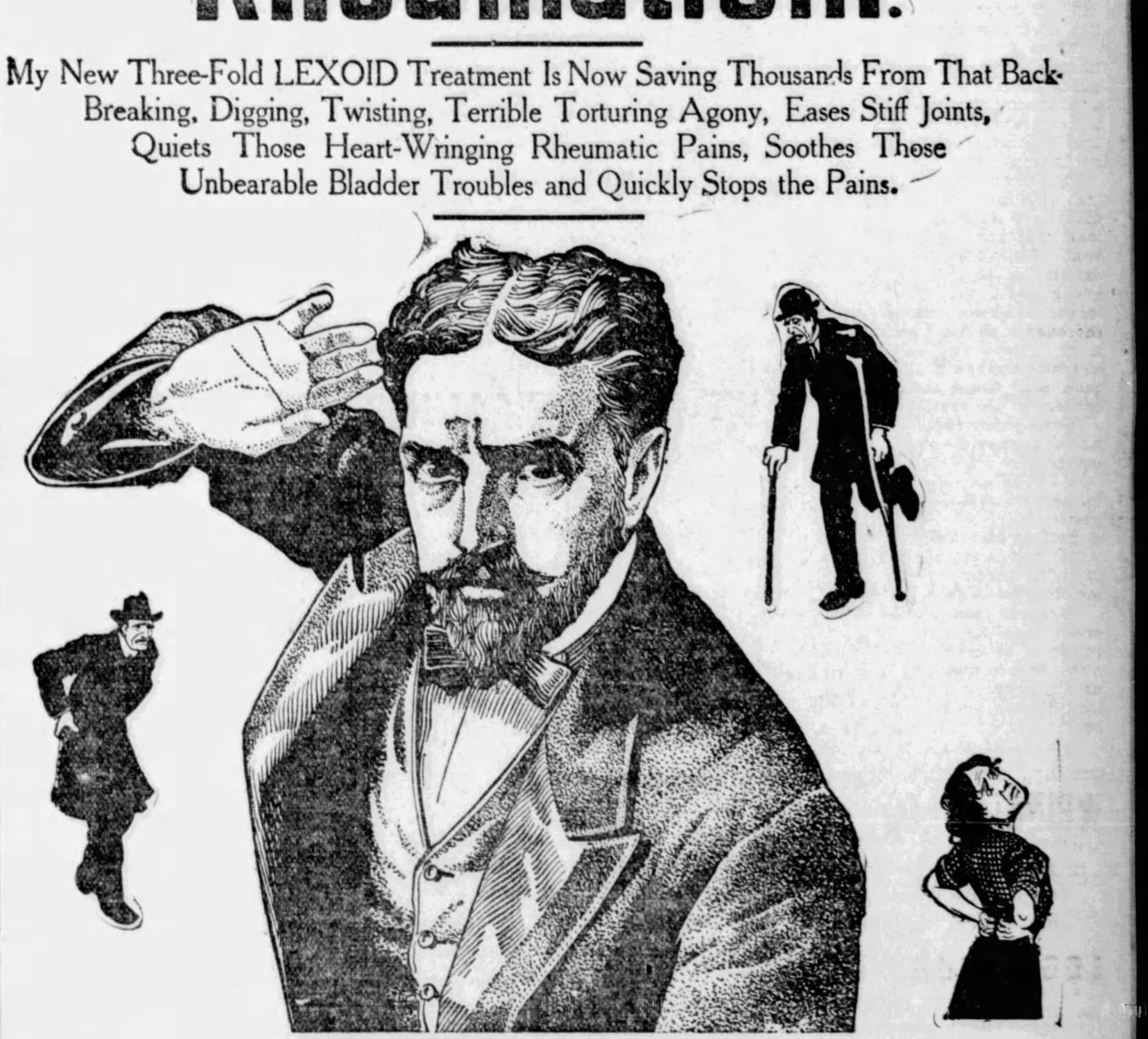
THE BEST YOU EVER SAW. Length of rifle 32 inches. Working parts are made of the best grades of steel. The stock is finely polished walnut. Shoots small game. Get busy today. You can have this air rifle for distributing only 8 of our fast selling art pictures at 25c on our special offer. Everybody will take one. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to try, as we take back those you can't dispose of. Send no money, just your name and address. M. O. SEITZ, 52 D A 157 W. Adams St., CHICAGO.



I Save Kidneys

Cure Backache, Bladder Trouble Rheumatism.

My New Three-Fold LEXOID Treatment Is Now Saving Thousands From That Back-Breaking, Digging, Twisting, Terrible Torturing Agony, Eases Stiff Joints, Quiets Those Heart-Wringing Rheumatic Pains, Soothes Those Unbearable Bladder Troubles and Quickly Stops the Pains.

Try My Treatment FREE

Don't spend another needless day of suffering. I will send you my **regular, full, complete, three-fold Lexoid, combined course of treatment** without a penny's expense, **charges paid, to try free,** just as my unequalled offer states. **I don't mean a small, worthless sample, or a trial test treatment,** that you can't tell anything about. I mean a **regular, full treatment,** and when I say a full treatment, **I mean a full treatment,** just as I say. I will send it to you **complete—charges paid—delivered to your door—ready for you to use—so you can commence it at once.**

My treatment has helped thousands to regain their health. Those with tired, lame, aching backs, with unbearable bladder and urinary troubles, others stiff and bent with rheumatism—and it has made them well, the most chronic, severe, long-standing, obstinate cases, after all else had failed to cure them. Hundreds using my treatment in despair, have gone their way rejoicing. They were hopeless and it made them well. They were suffering, and it eased their pains, soothed their aches, brightened their lives and made them happy, and now, I offer you my wonderful treatment **to try free—take it—use it—if you want to get well.**

If you have backache, **kidney, bladder trouble or rheumatism,** dizziness, puffy swellings under the eyes or in the feet and ankles, nervousness, tired and worn-out feeling, if the urine is light and pale, dark colored or cloudy, if you make water often, getting up during the night, if it smarts and burns in passing, if there is sediment or brick dust when it stands, **you need my treatment without a minute's delay.**

Don't Continue Suffering.

My specialty is such diseases. I treat thousands of cases—helping them after all else has failed. I am successful in my life work, because I love it. I love my profession. My whole mind and soul are wrapped up in it, and I am happy. You would be happy too, if you were bringing happiness to thousands of suffering people right along, as I am now. I love to feel I am helping people to enjoy life, and I want to help you to see the bright side of life, and enjoy every minute **of true health and happiness.**

I want to help you to get well, and be strong again, so you can work, and walk, and run, and jump without pain; so you can sleep without disturbance, and wake up refreshed and rested, able to use every muscle, nerve, cord and joint of your body, without suffering misery all the time.

I want you to try my regular **full complete treatment.** My new scientific course of medicines—harmless, soothing, healing, penetrating remedies, that reach **the spot, drive away uric acid, cleanse, purify, strengthen, invigorate and encourage the kidneys to properly filter the blood.** That stop the pain, give strength to the nerves, life and ambition to the mind and body, and do it quickly, quietly, without loss of time.

My Unequaled Offer.

Now, here is my offer—I will send you a **regular, full, complete, three-fold Lexoid course of treatment, without a penny in advance—charges paid—ready to use—to try free,** just as I promise. Remember, I don't mean a **sample,** or a trial, or a test, such as others call **proof treatments. I mean a regular, full, complete course of remedies.**

Take it when it comes. **Use half of it, and see just what it does.** Then when you know it has helped you, **when you know you are getting better,** just send me a small amount, an amount within your easy reach—an amount you can easily afford to spare—that is all I'll ask. I know you'll be willing to do your part **when it helps you—and your word is good enough for me.** It will help you quickly. But you are to pay nothing **unless it does.** Try it first, pay afterwards when you know, **not before.** When you have used half of it, if you are not satisfied, return what's left, **and pay nothing. It doesn't cost you a penny to try my treatment—I will send** it to you charges paid, take it, try it, and find out.

A Full Treatment, Free To Try.

I am the only one to-day making this offer, sending a full treatment, **on** free trial for such diseases. You know I could not afford to do it, if I did not feel sure it would help you—if I did not know it would cure. That's why I can afford to send it first—**but you are the one to decide;** you are the one to be the judge. It must help you, it must satisfy you—**before you send a penny.** And you are the one to say. **I will take your word.** It's all left right with you yourself. What you say goes. That's all I care for. I don't want a penny unless it helps you. I would not take a cent that I am not entitled to. I believe in giving everyone a square deal—in being honest—it's my religion—I want to do what's right—that's why **I am making you the broadest, most straightforward, fairest, most liberal one-sided offer, ever made.** When I have confidence enough in my treatment to send it to you this way, I know you'll **be willing to try it at my expense—that's all I ask.** Don't send a penny in your letter, **not even a postage stamp;** just your name and address and where to send the treatment. Address your letter to me personally, like this: DR. H. MICHELL DeWERTH, Lexoid Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Send No Money; Just This Coupon

DR. H. MICHELL, DEWERTH,
917 LEXOID BUILDING, CLEVELAND OHIO.
Please send me your regular, full, complete three fold Lexoid Course of Treatment as you promised above, all charges paid, TO TRY FREE. Also your FREE BOOK about Uric Acid, Kidney, Bladder Trouble and Rheumatism.

My name is...

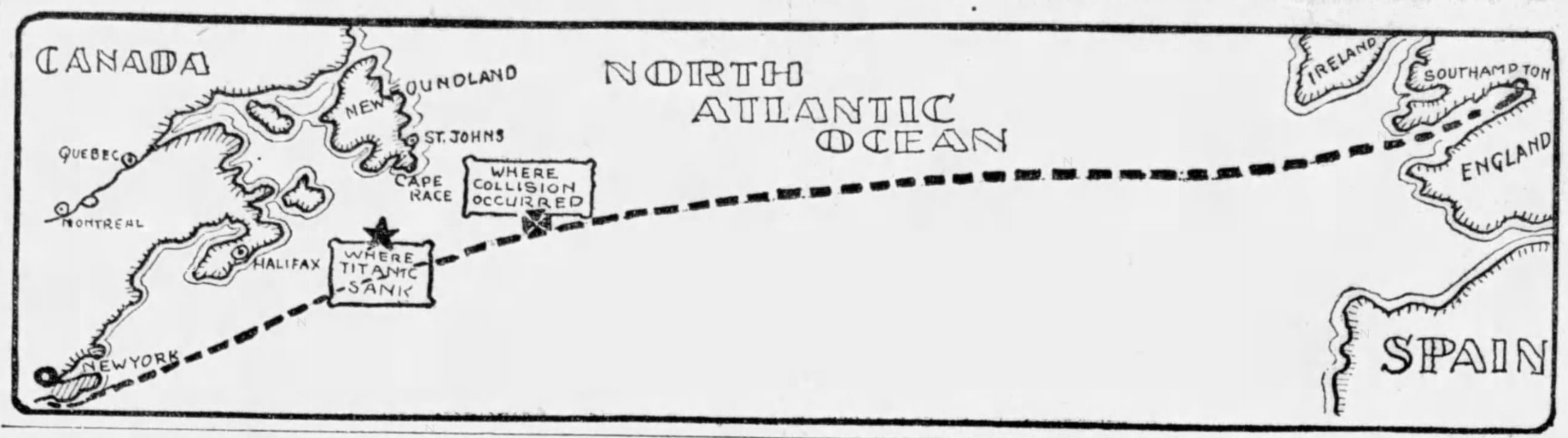
Post Office...

St. or R. F. D.................................State..............

Please Write Name and Address Plainly

SPECIAL NOTE. Every suffering reader should write at once for Dr. DeWerth's wonderful treatment. The remedies he sends have cured thousands. His treatment is different from others, as Lexoid is a new scientific course of treatment; he alone is its only possessor. The fact that he sends a full treatment, to try free, not only shows his confidence in the treatment, but also, that he is a fair, just, broad, liberal, honest man as well, and worthy of the utmost confidence. It seems now that anyone who continues to suffer with this wonderful treatment within their reach, has no right to complain.

1,341 PEOPLE GO DOWN WITH STEAMER TITANIC



GIANT SHIP COLLIDES WITH AN ICEBERG OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

New York, April 16.—The appalling manitude of the wreck of the Titanic has been but little mitigated by the fragmentary information which has filtered through.

The rescuing steamer Carpathia has 868 survivors on board, according to the latest news received at the offices of the White Star line in this city. This increases the list of saved by about 200 from the number first reported. But except for this, the favorable details are insignificant compared with the supreme fact that the Titanic is at the bottom of the Atlantic and that the shattered wreck took with her about 1,350 victims to their death.

The first reports giving the total survivors at 675 were varied by more favorable news early today, first from Captain Rostron, of the Carpathia, who gave the number at about 800, and later by the positive announcement of the White Star line that there are 868 survivors of the Titanic on board the Carpathia. But with these revised figures there remain still 1,341 persons, passengers and crew of the Titanic, who are today unaccounted for and apparently lost.

Clung Desperately to Hope.

Hope clung desperately this morning to the belief that the steamers Virginian and Parisian of the Allan line may have picked up survivors in addition to those on board the Carpathia, but this was practically dispelled at 11 o'clock, when the Sable Island wireless station reported that the Parisian had no survivors on board, and when the officers of the Allan line in Montreal issued a statement that the captain of the Virginian had sent them a wireless message saying he has "arrived at the scene of disaster too late to be of service."

Both the Virginian and the Parisian, therefore, appear to hold out no hope of further reducing the extent of the calamity. The Virginian has proceeded on her way for Europe

The Carpathia, having on board the only survivors accounted for, is coming in slowly to New York. All hope for details of the tragedy and its effects are centered on this ship. She will be in wireless communication with Sable Island tonight, with Nantucket on Thursday, and she will reach New York some time Thursday night.

European Cities Are Sad.

London, Paris and New York are grief-stricken and overwhelmed by newspaper accounts of the disaster. Tearful crowds of relatives and friends of passengers on board the Titanic thronged the steamship offices in all three cities, waiting hour after hour for news that more often than not, when it does come, means bereavement and sorrow.

People in Paris and London went to bed last night in the belief that all the passengers on board the Titanic had been saved; this morning brought them the appalling truth.

Of the survivors on board the Carpathia, by far the larger number are women and children. Many men of great prominence on two continents are among the missing. No word had been received of **Colonel John Jacob Astor**; his wife, however, has been saved. **Alfred G. Vanderbilt** was not on board the Titanic, as first reported; he is in London. Isidore Straus, the New York millionaire merchant and philanthropist, who was on board, has not been reported among the survivors.

All through the night the offices of the White Star line and the newspapers were besieged by scores of persons anxious to learn the fate of relatives or friends on board the Titanic, while a flood of telegrams, cablegrams and telephone messages were received, bringing eager inquiries from different parts of the country.

Officials of the White Star line had little news to impart. Wireless operators worked through the night trying to send and pick up calls from the scene of the disaster. The wireless was handicapped in the early morning by a thunderstorm, which finally silenced wireless transmission for a time.

Names of Rescued Come.

Gradually the names of the rescued began to come through by wireless by way of Cape Race from the Carpathia and were posted in the company's offices. There were some who scanned the lists and turned away with faces showing hopes realized, but the many who came were disappointed and grief stricken A squad of police and extra force of clerks were called to take care of the inquirers.

Repeated calls were made for information relative to the fate of Colonel Archibald Butt, President Taft's military aide, who is returning from a visit abroad. President Taft telegraphed the company early in the day and was promised immediate word if anything of a definite nature regarding Col. Butt was received.

Young Astor Up All Night.

Vincent Astor, son of Colonel John Jacob Astor, remained up through the night trying to learn the fate of his father.. Word came that Mrs. John Jacob Astor, his step-mother, and her maid, were safe aboard the Carpathia

Members of the Guggenheim and Straus families had representatives at the White Star offices throughout the night in anticipation of some definite word being received concerning Isidor Straus and Benjamin Guggenheim, who were among the prominent passengers.

Vice President Franklin, of the International Mercantile Marine, said today that he had heard that the Cunarder Carpathia would arrive here on Thursday evening and that his information was that there were 668 survivors of the Titanic on board. Mr. Franklin said that he did not expect to receive further wireless messages from the Olympic on this side of the Atlantic and that Captain Haddock, of that steamship, would soon be in position to send all his wireless reports to the London office.

Lady Duff-Gordon Was Rescued.

A cablegram from London received at the steamship offices in the night, concerning the fate of Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon, remained unanswered until this morning, when it was definitely ascertained Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon were among the passengers taken from the Titanic and now on board the Carpathia.

Long distance telephone calls came from Philadelphia throughout the night, inquiring for the many society folks from that city aboard the Titanic. The name of Mrs. George D. Widner, of Elkins Park, was posted as among those on boar dthe Carpathia. The names of her husband and her son, Harry Elkins Widner, did not appear among those saved.

Passed Through Thrilling Hours.

The brief wireless dispatches received so far show that the passengers and crew passed through thrilling experiences from the very moment that the monster Titanic crashed into the icebeg in the dead of night until the Carpathia, several hours later, reached the scene and rescued the survivors from life boats floating in a sea of ice.

The collision occurred at a time when most of the passengers had retired or were about to go to bed. A wireless dispatch came through Camperdown, N. S., saying that the passengers were ordered to the life boats at once and that many were scantily clad as they took their places in the boats. This would indicate that the Titanic's condition was such that no time could be spared to return to state rooms for additional clothes.

Field Ice Covered the Ocean.

Danger still confronted even those who were so fortunate as to be put aboard the life boats. Huge quantities of field ice covered the ocean, a wireless dispatch says, and in the darkness the crews had to guide their boats with the greatest care to prevent being jammed and overturned.

The air was biting cold and the chill that rose from the ice floes caused the passengers to haver close together to keep warm. All through the night the life boats bobbed helplessly between the shifting cakes of ice while the survivors prayed for dawn to come. Shortly after 2 o'clock the sinking Titanic made her great dive into the sea carrying with her hundreds of persons to death. Daylight came and with it arrived the Carpathia.

Names Received by Wireless.

The names of 201 first-class and 116 second-class passengers who had been saved from the Titanic, making a total of 317 names, have already been received. According to the last report from Captain Rostron, of the Carpathia, there are 868 survivors of the Titanic on board, which would show that over 400 persons had been saved whose names had not been sent in by wireless.

Another wireless dated at sea from the Carpathia gave the information that Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star line, who was saved from the Titanic, had had a conference with the officers of the Carpathia, following which the Carpathia turned her course toward New York.

During the morning great throngs of people crowded lower Broadway in front of the White Star line offices, and police reserves were called to control the big crowd.

Of the 201 first cabin passengers thus far accounted for, 132 are women, 63 men and six children. Of the 116 second cabin passengers reported surviving, 88 are women, 16 men, and 10 children.

All Watching the Carpathia.

Intense interest centers in the gradual approach to New York of the liner Carpathia, bearing the 868 survivors of the Titanic, It is this ship which promises to bring the first authentic details of the great tragedy and the scenes that followed. The Carpathia is a slow vessel, and is due at Sandy Hook about 11 o'clock Thursday night, the 18th.

In Range of Several Stations.

Meantime the Carpathia will be within the wireless range of several stations along her course. Her wireless plant has a radius of about 150 miles, according to the Cunard Co. She will be south and abreast of Sable Island late today, or tomorrow, at a distance of about 150 miles, and may come within direct wireless communication with Sable Island. Her present communication is by wireless relays to the Olympic and other intervening ships having a greater radius of wireless.

The Carpathia's course next brings her about 45 miles south of Nantucket, where she is due early Thursday. This brings her within easy range of the powerful wireless station at Siasconset, Nantucket. She will then be 195 miles from New York.

Through Thursday the Carpathia will be moving along the south shore of Long Island, passing the wireless station at Sagaponack Thursday morning, and Fire Island later in the day.

It is those various stages along the course of the Carpathia that chief dependence is placed for details of the disaster, and its survivors.

LEADERS IN WORLD OF FINANCE AND SOCIETY SAILED ON LOST SHIP

New York, April 16.—**John Jacob Astor** was among the passengers who went down with the ship, according to a wireless dispatch received by Bradstreet last night from the liner Olympic. Mrs. Astor was saved and is being brought to shore by the Carpathia.

News of the probable terrible loss of life in the sinking of the Titanic was limited in its circulation in the early evening, but by 9 o'clock it had brought a great crowd of persons to the White Star line offices near the foot of Broadway. Women were in tears and men were frantic after their plea for reassuring news met with the frank admission that very little was known of the fate of passengers who were not in the first or second cabin.

All the White Star line officials and subordinates available were on duty at the offices and planned to make a night of it under siege by reporters, relatives of passengers and others.

Astor's Son Weeps.

About half past 10 o'clock, Vincent Astor, son of Col. John Astor, accompanied by Mr. Dobbin, Col. Astor's secretary, and Nicholas Biddle, young Astor's cousin, sped to the White Star offices in a touring car. They rushed to the offices of Vice President Franklin and begged for some information. Just what the young millionaire was told is not known, but when he reappeared on the street he was weeping. He had only a short time before abandoned a trip to Halifax to meet his father.

Franklin denied he informed the young man of the probable death of his parent. He did tell him, however, that all the women were taken off the sinking ship first.

Another caller at the offices was the secretary of Isidor Straus. He learned nothing. The secretary said that Jesse Straus, a son, was on the Amerika coming from Europe.

Mrs. W. Addison Weelerk, of 343 Riverside Drive, begged for some information concerning her sister, Mrs. B. W. Marvin, who was a passenger. Mrs. Weelerk said that her sister and husband had only recently been married and were returning to this country from a honeymoon trip.

A number of well-known Philadelphians returning from abroad were among those on the Titanic. Among the best known of the passengers on the ship were Mr. and Mrs. George Widener and their son, Harry Widener. It had been reported several weeks ago when the Wideners sailed for Europe that their daughter, Miss Eleanor Elkins Widener, had sailed with them to purchase her trousseau for her wedding to Eugene Dixon, of Philadelphia, which is to take place in June.. Mr. Widener is a son of P. A. P. Widener, the traction magnate, and lives at the Widener home, Lynnewood Hall, Elkins Park. Mrs. George Widener is a sister of George W. Elkins and a daughtr of the late William L. Elkins, also a traction magnate.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Thayer and their son, John B. Thayer, Jr., were on their way home from a six weeks' trip in Europe. Mr. Thayer is a son of Mrs. John B. Thayer, of Haverford, and is second vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Mrs. Thayer, who was Miss Marian L. Morris, is one of the handsomest women in Phildelphia.

Carter Family on Board.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, who with their son and daughter, William T. Carter and Miss Lucille Polk Carter, were on board the Titanic, were making their annual spring trip from Europe to this country. For the last four or five years the Carters have been living abroad, coming here to spend the summer. They have a handsome country place at Bryn Mawr.

Mr. Carter is a son of Mrs. William T. Carter. Mrs. Carter is one of the most beautiful of American women living in Europe. She was Miss Lucille Polk, of Baltimore, before her marriage and of the blonde type. The Carters generally make it a point to spend part of the summer at Newport and Narragansett Pier, where they belong to the ultra-fashionable set. William Caruthers Duells, who makes his home at Goshen, N. Y., where he has an estate called Tophill Farm, is a son of Mrs. Andrew Chevez Duells, of Philadelphia. Mr. Duells sailed with is mother for Paris Jan. 20. From Paris they went to Rome, where they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Ettoro R. Bontana and in company with them toured the continent.

Midst confusion at the offices, the situation was studied as calmly as possible. Mr. Franklin figured that, notwithstanding his fervent hope to the contrary, the Allan line steamers Virginian and Parisian could hardly have reached the scene of the disaster in time to have been of assistance. When the Virginian first reported catching the "S. O. S." signal she said she was not likely to be able to reach the Titanic before 10 a. m. today. That would have been nearly 8 hours after the Titanic sank. It was equally doubtful that the Parisian could have reached the scene in time.

Mr. Franklin said that from his knowledge of Capt. Smith's gallantry and heroism on other occasions, the veteran navigator must have stuck to his bridge and gone down to his death.

There was discussion as to whether all of the male passengers had sacrificed opportunity to save themselves by giving women and children the first chance at the boats.

"There is no rule of the sea," said Mr. Franklin, "which requires such a sacrifice. It is a rule of courtesy on land as well as sea that gallant men have often observed in time of disaster."

ANYBODY CAN LAY IT.

Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years. FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY . . . . Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY . . . Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY . Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co., Dept. 278, East St. Louis, Ills., or 200 5th Ave., New York City.

$3.75

20 YEAR GUARANTEE

Eleven Jeweled

Genuine eleven jeweled Railroad watch, worth $15 to anyone who requires a absolutely reliable timekeeper and a watch that will last a lifetime. dial, stamped and guaranteed eleven jewels, brequet hairspring, quick train. Fitted in heavy or medium weight solid ore-silver dustproof both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. To advertise make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin watches this elegant watch to any address by mail postpaid for ONLY $3.75 this advertisement with $3.75 and watch will be sent to you by return paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send $3.75 today.

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAG

7,000,000 PIECES OF MAIL GO DOWN, TOO

New York, April 16.—Postmaster Edward M. Morgan stated today that the White Star liner Titanic had on board 3,500 sacks of mail. It is not likely, he said, that the mails were saved.

As the standard ocean mail bag holds about 2,000 letters, it is estimated that in all about 7,000,000 pieces of mail matter have been lost.

STOCK MARKET WEAKENS AT NEWS OF DISASTER

Considerable sympathetic weakness was shown by the New York stock market Tuesday as a result of the Titanic disaster. Trading showed a marked dullness compared with the last few days, and most of the leading issues displayed a sinking tendency. It is generally believed that the death of so many influential financial leaders and the sorrow and worry of their friends and relatives account for the failure of the stock market to measure up with the strength manifested during the last week or more.

A SURE WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

A young man writes you can make a little fortune selling Yule Tide Cleanser and says: I made two dollars in an hour and a half. It cleans old carpets perfectly, renews the colors and makes them look like new. Show people what Yule Tide will do, and it sells itself. There is money in this business for any person in any part of the country. You can sell it to the people, or place it in the stores. Write to the Yule Tide Manufacturing Co., Block 24, Coulter Building, Greensburg, Penna., and they will start you in business, as they did me, and you should easily make two hundred dollars a month.

CHERBOURG IN MOURNING

Cherbourg, April 16.—The disaster to the Titanic has thrown Cherbourg into profound sorrow. The flags on all the public buildings are floating at hal mast. Thousands of citizens who ha witnessed the liner's departure on h maiden voyage have waited all day the steamship's offices for details the ship.

BELGIAN HARES It pays to raise them. Send stamp for Illustrated Booklet "You Should Breed Them;" gives complete directions for raising. Fascinating and profitable for and son. POPE & CO., 210 W. 56th St., New

DELAWARE FARMS
Money-making farms throughout entire st $15 an acre up. Live stock, implements and often included. We offer best bargains and buyers railroad fare. Catalogue free. Ford Reis, Inc., Dept. 48, Ford Bldg., Wilming Delaware.

Choice Virginia Farms
Along The CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
$15.00 AN ACRE AND UP. Abundant rainfall (4 in. per month) rich soil, mild winters, close Eastern markets. 10 acre farms $275. Write today for booklet "Country Life in Virginia" (134 pages) and low excursion rates. Address K. T. CRAWLEY, Industrial Agent, C. & O. Ry., Room R, Richmond, Virginia

GRASS SEEDS
FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOVER and FIELD SEEDS ALSO A FULL LINE OF GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS
Write This Old, Reliable House. Catalogue Free and Price List of Grass and Field Seeds mailed you on application.
The Henry Phillips Seed & Implement Co., 115-120 St. Clair St., Toledo, O.

MISS QUIMBY FLIES CHANNE

Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, April —Miss Harriet Quimby, an Americ air-woman, crossed the English Chan nel from Dover this morning, landi at Hardelot, in the vicinity of this po Miss Quimby is the first woman accomplish the fact of flying acro the channel alone. Her flight occupie two hours. She learned to fly in Fran and holds a French air pilot's certi cate.

Australian wool growers have bee officially warned by an English cham ber of commerce not to breed fro black or gray sheep; to take the grea est care in selecting rams from flock as free as possible from black hair to slaughter all black and gray lamb

Overland

Model 60 $1200 Model 60

Thirty-five Horsepower Five Passenger Touring Car

No wonder the public is scrambling for this car. Nothing in the history of this business has ever equaled it. Of all the exceptional Overland values, that you have been accustomed to, this one has proven the most conspicuous. Think of it!

A thirty-five horsepower five-passenger touring car for $1200. *This is the lowest priced thirty-five horsepower touring car in the world.* Part for part—point for point—it is the equal of any $1500 car made. It has the power—the speed—the comfort—the appearance—and the construction. Take the powerful motor—the strong and rugged rear system—the Vanadium steel gears—the fine bearings—the pressed steel frame—the drop forged axles—the big tires—the superb body work—the high grade upholstery; in fact, take every item that goes into the makeup of this automobile *and you will find the duplicate of this car cannot be had below the fifteen hundred dollar mark.*

Here is a car with a powerful, silent, smooth running, thirty-five horse-power motor. Here is a car that seats five large passengers comfortably. The upholstery is of good leather, hand stuffed with fine hair. The body is finished in our famous dark Overland blue and the wheels in battleship gray. The transmission is of selective type, three speeds and reverse—fitted with the fine F. & S. annular bearings which are used on the most expensive cars in the world. The frame is of pressed steel and has a single drop. The crank and gear casings are of aluminum. The front axle is a one piece, drop forged I section fitted with the famous Timken bearings. The tires are 34 x 4—quick detachable. The handsome massive lamps are finished in solid black with brilliant heavy brass trimmings. Self starter $20 extra.

The Overland center control is the one proven and practical location for both operating levers. The method enables you to operate the levers with the left hand, which gives you free use of your right hand for driving. It gives you the use of the right hand fore door, as well as the left hand fore door, which is impossible if a lever is placed one side or the other. You can get in or out of either side. It is easy to handle—no stretching out or reaching. Any one can manipulate the levers without a particle of effort.

Take the specifications of this $1200 car—compare them with any $1500 car you know of and the only difference you will be able to find is the difference in price.

Why pay an additional $300 for a purely imaginary value?

Any one of our 2000 dealers will be glad to give you a thorough demonstration any time or place you say.

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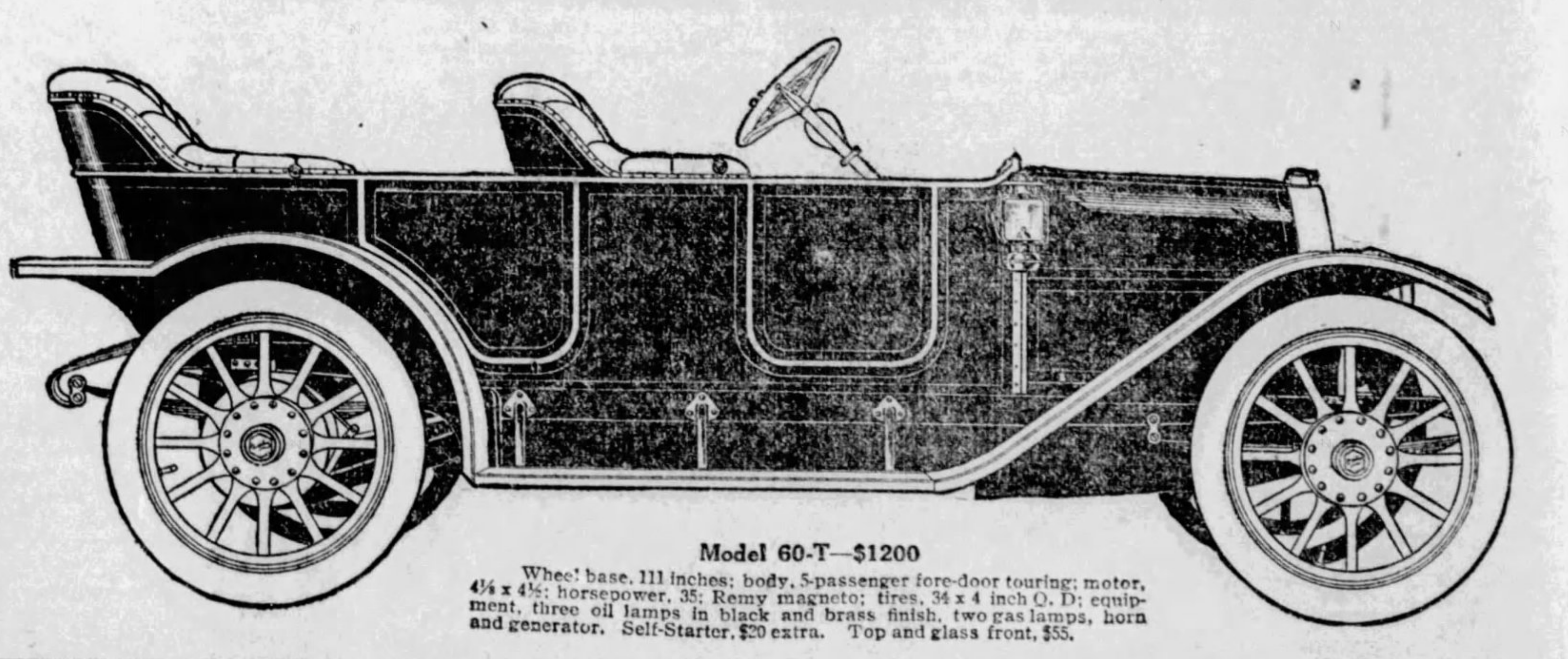
The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



Model 60-T—$1200

Wheel base, 111 inches; body, 5-passenger fore-door touring; motor, 4⅛ x 4½; horsepower, 35; Remy magneto; tires, 34 x 4 inch Q. D; equipment, three oil lamps in black and brass finish, two gas lamps, horn and generator. Self-Starter, $20 extra. Top and glass front, $55.